JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
127, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,554—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1895.

Chafed Skin, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, and Skin Ailments QUICKLY RELIEVED BY USE OF
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Large pots, 1s. 1½d. each (English Rate).
Keeps good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat.
Private report from Limassol, Cyprus, states:—"I have never found anything to come up to it for neuralgic and rheumatic pains."
Numerous other Testimonials have been received from all parts of the World.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels,	Tons,	Captains,	SATURDAYS, 2 P.M.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th Dec.
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	28th "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan. 1896.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	1st Feb.
R.I.† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th "
" GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
R. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4284	W. J. Nantes	28th "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	11th "
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R.M. proceeds to BRINDISI & MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Apollo Pier at NOON on the day sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails for Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
ADRIATIC MAIL CONTRACT WITH
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

CELEBRATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MPERATOR	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896
MPERATOR	Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
MPERATOR	Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
MPERATOR	Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
MPERATOR	Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
MPERATOR	Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on 8th, of each month.

CELEBRATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
[illegible]	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96
[illegible]	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE or BRINDISI	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMER for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accrated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE: 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE: 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Rail & Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon Hse, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 7, 1895

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA UNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

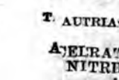
S.S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 12th Dec. 1895.
S.S. Dco. ALDUINO ..... 9th Jan. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 450.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
2nd class, with Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Mail Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).



THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 12th December for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
She has Accommodation for Eight Cabin Passengers with good Table.
For Freight and Passage Money apply to
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 30th November, 1895.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., dealt on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th December, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 14th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S.S. "KOLA," 1192 tons, on the 10th December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KHANDALA," 2,040 tons, about the 12th December, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, about the 14th December, at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, about the 10th December, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th December, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



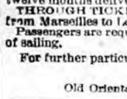
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S.S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths at Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any port of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2000 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and Amrica.
TOURS to EGYPT, the Nile, the Holy Land, &c.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued on the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received at Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY, and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

THE PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
IMPROVES THE APPETITE,
GIVES STRENGTH AND TONE,
AIDS THE DIGESTION,
BANISHES NERVOUSNESS,
CREATES ENERGY,
BRACES UP THE NERVES,
STIMULATES THE SYSTEM GENERALLY.
IS quite pleasant and perfectly safe to take, suitable for either sex, and is recommended as a liqueur to be taken after food. It is a scientific combination of the finest tonics known, and will be found more active and beneficial than any imported medicine.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHINA, GLASS AND ALL REQUISITES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.
CHINA DINNER SERVICES.
TEA SERVICES.
GLASSWARE IN NEW DESIGNS.
THE CAVENDISH CELEBRATED CUTLERY.
HOUSEHOLD LINEN.
BELFAST TABLE LINEN.
TOWELS AND SHEETINGS.
ELECTROPLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, HARDWARE, &c.
ALL GOODS OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE EVENT OF TO-DAY.
SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
BY
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
BEADED PASSEMENTERIES.
JEWELLED Do.
JET Do.
JEWELLED, STEEL, & JET BUTTONS,
LACE, COLLARS, & FICHUS.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.
DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA-WATER MACHINES.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD ARE BLUTHNER'S.
BLUTHNER'S GRANDS,
BLUTHNER'S UPRIGHT.
BLUTHNER'S ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.
BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT PIANO IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS in INDIA:—
MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents:—T. E. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.
WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite
"BAHADUR"?
ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW GOODS.
SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HELMETS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, &c.
OXFORD, CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS,
FLANNEL, AND TWEED SUITINGS,
DRESS SUITINGS,
FITTED BAGS, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, &c., &c.
INSPECTION INVITED.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

A FACT THAT TALKS.
NOTWITHSTANDING the keen competition of various Hair "Renewers," "Producers," &c., which are now so extensively advertised, The sales of
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
show a steady annual increase (which becomes larger in proportion with each successive year) both
IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.
Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
EXQUISITELY PERFUMED.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA
ARE the finest Medicines extant for the purification of the Blood
AND WILL BE FOUND FRESHER, MORE active, and in finer condition than imported preparations of the drug.
THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY SAFE IN USE and therefore more desirable than the many powerful Blood "Purifiers" and "Mixtures" sold—the effects of which are frequently unpleasant and sometimes highly dangerous.
PRICES:
KEMP'S Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-4, 4-0, and 7-8 per Bottle.
KEMP'S Iodized Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 8-8 per Bottle.
Insist upon KEMP'S if you would have the best.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation, surrounded by Private Park. Terms 875 per year. Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 10TH DECEMBER, 1895.

AN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE OF SHAKESPEARE'S.

HAMLET.

First Three Acts.)

Tickets and Plan at Messrs. TILAK & Co., 92, Kalkadevi Road, and at the Play House from 6 P. M., on the day of Performance.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CLUB.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,

In Aid of the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, will be given by the above in the

NOVELTY THEATRE,

ON FRIDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

All the Leading Talent will appear.

POPULAR PRICES.

Plan, Messrs. ROSE and Co., Fort.

N.B.—Secure your seats early.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, through Registered Post up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on the 20th December, 1895, for the Supply for one year by contract at Bombay of Labour for making and repairing sails, awnings and other canvas gear.

For further particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of 5th December, 1895, or apply to the Undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 3rd December, 1895.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains of Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22nd instant, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Manager, Bombay.

It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an additional Express Train on those dates, leaving Colaba 15 minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th December, 1895.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 P. M., on 31st January, 1896, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery during the financial year 1896-97.

2. Forms of Tender, conditions of Contract, and List of Stores, to be supplied, may be had on application to undersigned on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. R. WORDSWORTH,
Offg. Manager, Warora Colliery.

Warora, Dated 6th December, 1895.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SINGAPORE.

SALAT SINKI WESTERN APPROACH TO NEW HARBOUR.

ON the 1st January, 1896, the TEMPORARY LIGHTS EXHIBITED from a hulk alongside the Sultan Shoal will be replaced by a Revolving Catoptric Light 60 feet above high water mark, shewing a bright flash every 30 seconds, visible all round with a range of 13 miles.

The Light-house on the Sultan Shoal consists of a Tower surrounded by the keeper's dwelling-house, two stories in height and reaching to within 18 feet of the Lantern.

C. Q. G. CRAUFURD,
Master Attendant, S. S.

Master Attendant's Office, Singapore, 22nd November, 1895.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

FOREMAN MOULDER and PATTERN-MAKER WANTED, of European birth and training; salary according to qualifications up to Rs. 240 per mensem as a maximum starting rate. Applications should be made by letter to the Loco. & Carr. Superintendent, and should be delivered by the 28th instant. Candidates should state age and particulars of birth and training, they should also enclose copies of testimonials and should furnish references to their last employers.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent,

Hubli, 3rd December, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHIVNARAYEN BENICHAND, late of Beawar, near Ajmir and Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, Deceased.

SHRIRAM BENICHAND, Brother of the Deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 5th Day of December, 1895.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR, and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB

Will Produce an
OPERA BURLESQUE,
Entitled
"ELIZABETH, R."
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY,
17TH, 19TH, & 20TH DECEMBER.
BOOKING OFFICE ......SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES:

Stalls and Dress Circle........................ Rs. 3
Back Seats and Gallery .... Re. 1

Overture: 9 P.M.

Children's Matinee Concluding with a GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

PRICES:

Children and Servants........................ Re. 1
Adults .... Rs. 3

Overture: 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL which will be in force for 12 months beginning on the 10th December, 1895, is now ready, and Copies can be obtained on application at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for each Copy.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th December, 1895.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 23rd December, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 9th December, 1895.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 9th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Kazi Syed Street or Khan Bazar by order of the concerned and on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned.

A quantity of salvage consisting of myrabollams, tilseed chillies, gunnies, steel, scales and weights, 17 bags sugar-candy, &c.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of woollen cloth, consisting of all wool, Spanish stripe, coloured superfine cloth, silk and wool suitings, all wool suitings, Scotch suitings, black diagonal coatings, blue coating, colored fancy all wool coating, coloured venetian, all wool tweeds, silk mixture, Scotch tweed, fancy coating, union fancy suitings, &c.

The pieces will be sold singly to suit buyers and are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 square pianoforte by Rose and Co.
1 single barrel Quackenbush rifle.
3 cases 75 dozen Bon Bon crackers.
15 boxes each 2 doz. pints Grand Vin Mousseux.
2 English fireproof safes.

The property of Mr. James H. Roberts, consisting of handsome drawing-room suite, marble top table and teapoys, cabinets, chiffoniers, single and double almyras, clothes press, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Kaderbhoy Lookmanjee

K L 803. 1 case 250 Books Silvered copper foil.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the partners in the late firm of Sallayman Hajee Ally and Co—

T H B C—1169—296-7—2 cases coatings.

On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed—

T H B C—2688—31,37—2 cases plush.

2817	10	„	coatings.
2685A	3	„	cotton checks.
2685B	1	„	„

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a collection of valuable rare and out of print books, consisting of architecture in Mysore and Dharwar, Ayeen-e-Akbari, cities of Gujrashtra, Burton's Mecca, Medina, Britannica Encyclopædia, Grant Duff's History of Mahrattas, Persian, Arabic, English Dictionaries by Richardson, Johnson, Badger, &c, Tours, Travels in Persia, Arabia, and India, &c., National Encyclopædia, Histories and Travels, Anderson's Gulestan and many other Persian books.

Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHOLAPORE.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Charles Frederick Unger and another the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in two indentures of mortgage, dated the 30th day of May, 1889, the following property, viz:—

All that building borne on the return of the Public Works Department as the harness room and farrier's forge in the old Cavalry Lines at Sholapore, together with the land surrounding the same now in the possession of the mortgagees, or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Bland and Noble, the solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office, in Meadows Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of a Square Pianoforte and Thurston's Billiard Table.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marble Hall, Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, a sweetened standard pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stutgart, made expressly for the climate of India by order of C. Marcks and Co. one three-quarter size slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., by Thurston and Co., large size real oil paintings, table ornaments, single and double harness, telescope in case, the property of Mrs. Fischer.

The property is on view.

SALE OF A BILLIARD TABLE BY THURSTON.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, Mody Bay, next to the Frere Temperance Hotel—

One first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard table with improved new cushion and new cloth by John Roberts, with set of ivory balls, long and short cues, cue-stands, marking board, Hink's kerosine billiard lamps, cover, coir matting, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The table is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN PLANTS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dady Sett Hill, near Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s Establishment, Cumballa Hill, the valuable collection of plants including over 50 varieties of palms all named, consisting of rare specimens of Siculas, Prichardias, Thrinax, Phœnix, Kentias, &c., many of these are grown in small pots suitable for drawing-room decoration. Also new andrare alocasias, begonias, dracenas, marantas, heliconias, many of these have been imported from Europe, also standard roses, allamandas, schozolooriems, amaryllis, lilies and other shrubs and plants in pots and tubs, one patent garden roller with water ballast, garden syringes, tools, a quantity of seeds of palms and plant, books on gardening, quantity of artificial manure, &c, the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the Sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

On account of the manufacturer—

1 new church harmonium fitted with latest improvement.
1 do. saloon do. do. do.

Also 1 ladies' saddle in fairly good order and a few sets of best tan leather single and double harness and saddles manufactured by Messrs. CREET BROS. Cawnpore.

1 yacht cutter rigged with sails, ballast, complete, as she now lies at Sewree Bunder.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 9, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K. O. BOXES, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Belasis Bridge a lot of empty K. O. boxes, with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 9, 1895.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The SALE of Messrs. M. M. Mody and Co.'s Stock-in-trade at Dalal Street, by order of the Liquidators will be resumed TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m.

TO CLOTH MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Jacob Sassoon Mill, E. D. Sassoon Mill, and Alexandra Mill.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of the firm of Dosabhoy Thackersey—

About 1,400 bales of cloth of the above mills, comprising T cloth, dhotties, chudders, now lying ready at the above mills.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SURAT.

In pursuance of an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 10th April, 1895, in Suit No. 500, 1874, and by the direction of the Receiver, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, situate in Raja Soni's Chuckla in Surat, in the registration sub-district of Surat, measuring on the north 86 feet, on the south 86 feet, on the east 19 feet, and on the west 19 feet or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of a Khutree, on the south by a gully leading to Balajee's Temple, on the east by the land belonging to Balajee, and on the west by the public road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the possession of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM AND MATOONGA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza Hoosein Khan and Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatvala, the special Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the directions contained in the Courts order made in suit No. 63 of 1892 and bearing date the 23rd day of June, 1893, wherein Raboo Bibi alias Fatmabibi is plaintiff and Gyasoodin bin Shaikh Edroos, Shaikh Esmail bin Shaikh Edroos, Abdul Guffoor bin Shaikh Edroos Raboo Bibi, daughter of Shaikh Edroos and wife of Shaikhoo Meya Laimeya, Carrimabibi, daughter of Shaikh Edroos and wife of Bala Meya and Mariam Bibi, daughter of Shaikh Edroos, under the age of 18 by her guardian ad litem, Mariambibi, widow of Hoosein Meya and Joao Brass Fernandes are defendants, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 10th and 11th day of January, 1896, sell by public auction on the premises the following valuable landed properties:—

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

On FRIDAY, the 10th January, at 3-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Upper-Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and admeasuring 149 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the name of Dadoo Meya Shaik Mahomed, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the oart of Balgowan Hurgowan, on the west by the passage of the oart of Nakhoda Mahomedalli Rogay, on the north by the charitable oart of Mugdoom Saheb Durga, and on the south vacant ground belonging to , and which said premises are now in the occupation of the defendants Gyasoodin Shaik Edroos, Shaik Ismail Shaik Edroos, and Abdool Gaffoor Shaik Edroos, and are delineated in a map or plan thereof and therein enclosed in a red coloured boundary line, and which plan will be produced at the time of sale.

LOT NO. II.

On the SAME DAY at 4 p.m.

One oart called Jadew Wadi or Sonarbhat, situated at Upper Mahim, near the Church of N. S. De Victoria, containing by admeasurement 2,845 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 624, new No. 4550, standing in the name of Shaik Edroos Dadoo Meeya, deceased, with a bungalow, two huts, two chawls or shop and a Vadwal's house, and bounded as follows:—On the east by Lady Jamsetjee Road or Gopi Tank Road, on the west by the property of Vinayak Moroba Kshyatri and partly by the property of Bhaiset goldsmith, and on the north by an oart belonging to the Portuguese Church of N. S. DeVictoria andon the south oart of Balcrishna Bapoo Sawa, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Shaik Edroos Dadoo Meya, and are delineated in the map or plan thereof and therein enclosed in a red colour boundary line, which plan will be produced at the time of sale.

LOT NO. III.

On the SAME DAY at 4-30 p.m.

All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants in all that piece or parcel of land called Cheerbhat sart, situate at Upper Nahim, in the houses and premises standing thereon 3 cocoanut trees, and contains by ameasurement 375 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the east and south property of Parcoal Francis DeSouza and partly by the passage of the said Fazandari house, on the west Gopi Tank Road, and on the north the cart of John Feltoi De Misquitta, and which oart is occupied by the several Fazandari tenants of the said Shaik Edroos Dadoo Meya, and are delineated in the map or plan thereof and therein enclosed in a green colour boundary line, which plan will be produced at the time of sale.

LOT NO. IV.

On SATURDAY, the 11th January, at 4 p.m.

All those 3 pieces or parcels of land between G. I. P. Matunga Moguiwadi, standing in the name of the said Shaik Edroos Dadoo Meya, which said pieces admeasure 4,603 square yards, and are bounded as follows:—A, containing 2,005 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east field of Phillipe Carvalho and on the west field of Lala Gopa, on the north field of Mathew Vaz, on the south field of Phillipe Carvalo. B, containing 1,788 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east water passage, on the west B. B. and C. I Railway line on the north passage, and on the south the field of Manuel DeSouza. C, containing 810 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east Toolsi waterpipe and road, on the west field of Sona Cape, on the north field of Pascoal DeSouza, and on the south field of Mathew Oliveira, and which said three pieces of land are delineated in the map or plan thereof and therein enclosed in red colour boundary line and marked A. B. C., which plan will be produced at the time of sale.

LOT NO. V.

On the SAME DAY at 4-30 p.m.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants in all the batty fields, situate at Matunga, called Souarat, and the houses and premises standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 3,510 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the east partly by the Bhandarwada passage and partly by the house of Goosin Luxmon and partly by the house of Boodia Vithal and partly by the field of Gopal Pandoo, on the west Municipal ground and passage to Tansa pipe line road and partly by the field of Anandrao Narayen Dhaboolkar, Esq., on the north by the house of Gopal Pandoo and partly by the field of Boodia Narayen Litwal Bhandari and partly by the house of Bachoo Thacker and partly by the Bhandarwada passage and partly by the field of Aitwar Baba and partly by the house of Boodia Poshia, and on the south by the batty field of Anandrao Narayen Dhaboolkar, Esq, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the deceased and are delineated in the map or plan thereof and therein enclosed in red colour boundary line, which plan will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza Hoossein Khan or Merwanjee Nanabhai Saklatwalla, Special Commissioners appointed as aforesaid at their respective offices in Hornby Road and Medows Street, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Sending Christmas Presents to Friends in Europe.

On a day to be fixed hereafter and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Medows Street, Fort, opposite to the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, the goodwill and whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugondass and Jeramdass, Multanee jewellers, consisting of embroidered gold, silver, and silk works of Sind, Multan, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Delhi, and China, such as shawls, dressing gowns, clock, handkerchiefs, cushions, table covers, curtains, Rampore chudders, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Lucknow, and Burmah silverware. Tanjore, Cashmere, Benares, and Lucknow copper, brass, and zinc wares, silver inlaid.

Persian, Madras, Deccan, Agra, Multan, Cashmere, Mirzapore, and Zanzibar carpets.

Bombay, Surat, Vizagapatam, Sind, Benares, and Jeypore work boxes and toys.

Japanese vases, &c., Moorshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosities, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The public are requested to come and see the things as they are worth while a visit.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 9, 1895.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TOBACCO.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Tobacco Warehouse, Musjid Bunder, on account of the concerned—

20 bales tobacco.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales gray dooties.
9 bales grey jacconets.
On account of the concerned—
5 cases white nainsook.
19 cases 1 lb. tin Danish butter.
5 cases 2 lbs. tin Danish butter.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mahim on the undermentioned premises by order of the owner:—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Mahim Mori Road, Cross Lane, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under G Ward No. 6057 and Street No. 542, containing by admeasurement about 175 square yards and bounded on the east by the property of Luxmon Vithal, on the west by the Mahim Mori Road Cross Lane, on the north by the property of Malia Hira Vaitae and the south by the property of Balia Antone and Sukoba Bhandari.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 9, 1895.

DANCING DRUGGETS.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest description of White Drill or of Canvas.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON.

BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the [illegible] representatives of any person killed by an accident [illegible] in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary [illegible] injured thereby, should death result within one calendar [illegible]

And the like amount will be paid should such injury [illegible] and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by [illegible] feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such [illegible] separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete [illegible]

Provided at the time of such accident the person [illegible] owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current [illegible] written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she [illegible] through the publishers, and also that notice of claim [illegible] the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this [illegible]

*Signature*__________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over [illegible] for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with [illegible] but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents [illegible] paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	= „	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	= „	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL .... Fcs. 200,000,000 = [illegible]
RESERVE FUND, Fcs. 40,00[illegible]

[illegible]

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY [illegible]

[illegible]

THE AGRA BANK, [illegible]

CAPITAL FULLY PAID [illegible]

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

[illegible]

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.

IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money [illegible] transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, [illegible] Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, [illegible]bourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, [illegible] and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is [illegible] at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from [illegible] up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods [illegible] to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable [illegible] chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris [illegible] the attention of Travellers to its Letters of Credit [illegible] in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera [illegible] centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, [illegible] facing the Grand Opera, and [illegible] pal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, [illegible] rangements for receiving and [illegible] exchanging Money, letting Safes [illegible] travellers can deposit valuables [illegible] keep in the hotels, further [illegible] heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on [illegible] Stocks cashed for customers [illegible] through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted [illegible] Gold, Silver, and Produce.

[illegible] HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ......Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND AND REST... 10,46,45[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

[illegible]

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS [illegible] INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble Mr. [illegible] GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
[illegible] VISRAM, C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS—[illegible] Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, [illegible] annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL [illegible]—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS [illegible] 4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting [illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible] per cent. per annum on Balances [illegible] which do not fall below Rs. [illegible]

LOANS [illegible] granted on Security of Goods, [illegible] Property, and approved [illegible]

[illegible] Banking Business Transacted. [illegible] of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT RETURN FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE AND A HALF, will be issued between any two Stations, on G. I. P. Railway from SATURDAY, the fourteenth of December, 1895, to TUESDAY, thirty-first of December, [illegible] both days inclusive, available for the Return Journey, up to and including TUESDAY, the fourteenth of January, 1896.

2. Through Return Tickets (First and Second Class only) at a fare and a half, between these dates, will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The holder of a Holiday Ticket from Bombay to Agra or Cawnpore via Cawnpore, or the holder of a Holiday Ticket for Cawnpore may return via Agra, within these dates.

The following are the Return, First and Second Class Fares, between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore, respectively, namely:—

	First Class. Rs. a.		Second Class. Rs. a.	
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort and back	78	9	39	5
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore and back	78	3	39	[illegible]
Byculla to Agra Fort and back	78	6	39	[illegible]
Byculla to Cawnpore and back	78	5	39	4

R. W. HEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the thirtieth of November, 1895.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other [illegible] that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no [illegible] or Books are genuine unless [illegible] the name of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILLIAM CARR,
General Manager.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have fixed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber, for the year 1896:—

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 9th and 10th December, 1895, for the Election of Chairman.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 17th and 18th December, 1895, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 5 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 29th November, 1895.

BOVRIL.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for BOVRIL, LIMITED, for [illegible] and are now prepared to supply the [illegible] appoint Sub-Agents in all Up-country Stations [illegible] already represented.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

COMMERCIAL & L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for a Buy [illegible] having commenced to set in, the Bank [illegible] to receive short period Deposits on [illegible] Terms to be had on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Nov. 22 1895.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received for the construction of ADDITIONAL BLOCKS to the [illegible] NADE HOTEL Annexe upto 4 P.M., on [illegible] instant. Plans, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract [illegible] view daily in the Office of the Sirdar's Agency, between hours 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

A Deposit of Rupees 300 must be made [illegible] Tenders [illegible] forfeited, if the Contractor whose Tender is accepted declines to Sign the Conditions of Contract.

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent to Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulkbahadur, C.I.E.

Sirdar's Mansions, Bombay, 6th December, 1895.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, &c., sent to Out-stations. [illegible] and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-gate Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing a Special Resolution to amend Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Corporation under the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act 1895.

The terms of the Resolution to be proposed are specified in the circular letter issued to the shareholders in accordance with the Provisions of Article 132 of the Articles of Association of the Corporation.

Should the Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for Confirmation to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened in pursuance of the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

By Order of the Board,

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 28th November, 1895.

WANTED.

MOMBASSA-UGANDA RAILWAY.

WANTED, ACCOUNTANTS and CLERKS, to start from Bombay first week in January. Three years' agreement. Apply stating Terms and sending Copies of Testimonials to

F. RAWSON, Esq.,
care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of SCRAP MATERIAL, WROUGHT-IRON, and other [illegible] will be held at the General Stores Yard [illegible] DAY, the 20th December, 1895, and following days [illegible] 8 A.M.

By Order,

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper.

[illegible], C. P., 4th December, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to [illegible]

[illegible]

two months from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the [illegible] any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th November, 1895.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks [illegible] Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	11	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce: Election of Chairman, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay University: L. M. and S. Examination result, 4-30 p.m.
B. B. Royal Asiatic Society: Paper on Cashmere and the Ancient Persians, by Mr. J. J. Mody, 5-15 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.
The "Kinetoscope," 65, Esplanade Road, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—Steamer Brahmani entered and the steamer Mobile left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Marquis Bacquehem left the dock on Saturday.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this evening, at 5-15, when Mr. J. J. Mody will read a paper on "Cashmere and the Ancient Persians."

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS.—Mr. D. E. Wacha has, it is stated, declined the honour of president of the reception committee of the Indian Congress. Either Mr. Jathar or Rao Bahadur Bhide will be selected for the office.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).—Mails for Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Kilwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Mahim, on view of the body of Rama Tanoo, aged thirty, a labourer. For the last two months deceased had been suffering from fever, cough, and rheumatism. About 2 o'clock, on Saturday, Rama jumped into a well, behind his house, with a view to put an end to his tedious life. His body was recovered about an hour afterwards. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

Overture	Precioza	Weber
Introduction and Chorus Carmen		G Biget
Intermezzo	Cavalaria Rusticana	Brinkman
Selection	Coster Songs	Godfrey
Diana's Hunting Call with Echo		Arudt
Galop	Lebenswecker	Coraggio

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM TETANUS—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Krishna Rama, aged twenty-five, a bullock cart driver, and residing at Khetwady. About a week ago Krishna was unloading his cart, laden with stones, when a heavy stone fell on his right foot, causing a wound thereon. About three days later lock-jaw set in, and deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Friday evening. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

DROWNED IN A MILL TANK.—About 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a policeman doing duty at Parel, Lal Baugh, noticed the body of a Hindu, apparently aged about thirty, of the labouring class, floating on the surface of the water in the Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Mill, face downward. The sepoy removed the body, which was much decomposed, life being extinct. A waist-coat was found lying on the rock, on the side of the tank, containing in its pocket a penknife and some biddees. Information was circulated to all parts of the town, and many persons saw the body, but no one came forward to claim it. Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, held an inquest, at Parel, on Saturday when an open verdict was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A DRAINAGE EXCAVATION.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Janoo Gainoo, aged twenty, a labourer, residing at De Lisle Road. About 2 p.m., on the 27th ultimo, the deceased, along with other labourers, was engaged in covering an excavation with bamboo tatties with stones over them, as blastings were to be discharged. Heavy stones were placed on the tatties, and as the deceased was putting one of the stones, the tatties broke, and the stone fell on his left foot, inflicting a wound thereon. Deceased went home, and resumed his work from the following day until about four days ago, when his body was seized with spasms. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Belvedere Road, touching the death of a European, named J. M. O'Connor, aged about fifty, residing on the third floor of a chawl at that locality. Deceased was a bridge inspector on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line up-country, and came to Bombay about a month ago. Since his arrival he had indulged rather freely in liquor. During his short stay in the chawl, he became acquainted with one of the tenants, to whom he stated that he had been at one time in the Army and at another time a police constable at Calcutta. He also informed this friend that he had Rs. 116 when he arrived in Bombay, and that he had placed Rs. 90 in the Post Office Savings Bank. He also stated that he was an unmarried man, but did not say whether he had any relations. He was living alone in the room. About 10-30 a.m., on Friday, O'Connor was seen alive lying on his cot under the influence of liquor, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon he was found dead. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was recorded.

A DAYLIGHT THIEF.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Saturday, Rama Yessoo, a Hindu mendicant, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 217-8, the property of Govind Baloo, a mill-hand. On the forenoon of the 5th instant accused went to the complainant's house, and during the absence of the latter's wife, opened an unlocked box, and having abstracted a bundle, containing ornaments, therefrom, walked off. He then went to Tardeo and gave the bundle to a goldsmith, who was his fellow countryman, for safe custody. Complainant, on his return home, finding the ornaments stolen, made inquiries, and on a certain information received, proceeded to the goldsmith's shop in company of a policeman and recovered the ornaments. The goldsmith pointed out the accused, who made a clean breast of the theft. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the true facts had not been told. However, on his own admission, accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CONTINUOUS SUFFERING LEADING TO SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Mount Road, Mazagon, touching the death of Hoosein Mooradally, aged sixty, lately a hamal at the Hassanabad. For the last twelve months deceased had been subject to fever and cough, and often complained of severe pain in the chest, and was under the treatment of a medical gentleman. About 9 o'clock, on Friday night, deceased went to bed, after taking his usual meal, and about 5 o'clock on the following morning, he left the house. His son, who has also been employed at the Hassanabad, searched for him in the compound, and on going to one of the wells in the compound, he saw deceased's *chudder* lying near the parapet wall and his cap floating on the surface of the water. The police were informed, and succeeded in recovering the body about 10 a.m. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in the same clothes, which the man was seen wearing on the previous night. A stone, weighing about two seers, was found tied to each of the legs, at the ankle, showing that it was a determined case of self-destruction. A verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A DWELLING-HOUSE.—About 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, a portion of the south wall of a four-storeyed house belonging to Dr. Fardoonji Byramji Servai, and situated at the entrance of the Sonapore Lane, a narrow thoroughfare, leading from the Girgaum Road to the Hindu Burning Ground, suddenly collapsed. The accident fortunately did not result in any human injury; still it caused a good deal of excitement amongst the residents of the locality, and in a short time a large crowd of people collected at the entrance of the lane. Inspector Wilson, of the Bombay Police, and Mr. Pundlick Gunesh, Building Superintendent, Bombay Municipality, both of whom were attending the inquest, held in connection with the late house-falling catastrophe at Thakordwar, on hearing of the incident, at once repaired to the scene. Mr. Wilson cleared the crowd, and took precautionary measures to prevent accident or injury to passers-by. It appears that the house was purchased by Dr. Servai about two years ago. As the wood-work was found to be rotten, Dr. Servai intended to have the whole house repaired by removing the south wall and putting up new beams. For this purpose props had already been put up on all the floors, new beams were placed, and a scaffolding was being erected to pull down the south wall. On Saturday, three coolies were engaged in erecting the scaffolding, when finding some chunam falling down and the wall bulging out, they at once came down and scarcely had they got a respectable distance, when the wall of the ground, first, and second floors, about thirty feet wide, came down, blocking the lane with the debris. The remaining portion of the wall being in a dangerous condition was, yesterday, pulled down.

EXCITING ADVENTURE AT LANOWLI.—On the evening of Friday, the 6th instant, a lady and a gentleman were taking a climb among the range of hills on the outskirts of Lanowli overlooking Khandala. They followed for some distance a well-marked coolie track winding through the hills, in some parts very steep. At a considerable height they crossed the head of a deep ravine, and emerged on a level plain, covered with tall jungle grass. At that moment they saw a deer bounding along the ridges above them towards a thicket of trees, where it disappeared. After advancing a few paces, suddenly they perceived just to the right of the path, and about twenty yards off, the form of a large tiger raising its head cautiously into view. It was evidently in an attitude to spring upon the deer, but slowly turned its head at the sound of advancing footsteps. His tawny yellow stripes were plainly to be seen, and his glaring eyes glanced fiercely at the intruders, and as they halted in breathless silence, he slowly lowered his head, and concealed himself in the long jungle grass. The lady and gentlemen speedily retreated, and descended to the plains as quickly as their feet could carry them. On enquiring from the peasants in the fields below they were told that it was known that a "burrah bagh" had his lair thereabouts. We imagine there's healthy sport in these parts for good shikaris.

VALEDICTORY ENTERTAINMENT AT KHAMGAON.—A farewell *pan-sopari* was given on the 30th November to Mr. M. J. Sargon, agent, French Press Company and Volkart Brothers, who after a residence there of six years has been transferred to Beawar. Two meetings were held—one at the Municipal Hall, and the other at Mr. Hukamchand Jotram's residence, at which all the leading merchants, influential people of the town, and Government officials were present. Some affecting little addresses were delivered in English, Marathi, and Persian, setting forth the regrets with which Mr. Sargon's transfer was regarded, and the high estimation in which he was held by all classes of the community. They also dwelt on his services there as president of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, vice-chairman of the Municipality, chairman of the Cotton Committee, and agent of the firms above mentioned,—in all which capacities he had given great satisfaction. The addresses wound up with an expression of the best wishes of the meetings, and a hope that he might come back again to Khamgaon. Mr. Sargon, who was much affected by the kindly sentiments expressed in the several addresses, replied in appropriate terms, and the meetings disposed after the usual distribution of *pan-sopari* and flowers. The next morning, at the Railway station, the many friends and admirers of Mr. Sargon assembled to wish him good-bye, and as the train started, they gave him three hearty cheers.

THE THEFT IN THE BRITANNIA MILLS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dwarkadas Dharamsey, agent to the Britannia Mills, charged Chaturbooj Hirji, Crishnaji Gunpat, Raghowji Nanji, and Cursondas Padamsey—Nos. 1 and 2 with theft as servants of the mills of eight bales of yarn of the value of Rs. 1,200, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence; and Nos. 3 and 4 with receiving and concealing the same, and with abetment. Since the case was partly gone into, the second accused died, and the charges against him therefore abated, while the case against the first accused was withdrawn. Mr. H. M. Chichgar, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the remaining two accused. The magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that, after hearing the very clear evidence given by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, there could not be any doubt that eight bales were taken away from the Britannia Mills; but besides the evidence of Mahadeo Trimbuk, there was no direct evidence to connect the accused Nos. 3 and 4 with the theft. The evidence of Mahadeo Trimbuk could not be relied upon. So far as the evidence of cartman Tookaram was concerned, the defence did not deny that four bales were brought into the godown of the accused Nos. 3 and 4 on or about the 18th of September 1895. It was improbable that the accused should have made the entries of the receipt of the four bales on the 16th September unless they had actually received them on that day. There was no doubt that some employes in the mill, who were aware of the practice in the mills of not taking into account the excess in ounces when weighing the bales, had a hand in removing the eight bales lost by the Britannia Mills, but it was very difficult in the present state of the evidence to convict the accused. The evidence only created a suspicion against the accused, but that was not sufficient under the law to base a conviction upon. The accused were accordingly discharged.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the result of the races and handicap allowances sailed on Saturday last:—

Yachts—Started at 4 p.m.

	H'cap.	Finish. H.	M.	S.
* Janotta	1 min.	5	37	0
Isca	2 "	5	38	20
Kismot	Scratch	5	39	43
† Eileen	8 min.	5	44	13
Mannikin	10 "	5	47	50
Red Rose	6 "	5	54	43
Kiralyne	16 "	not timed.		
Tomtit	15 "	not timed.		
Senta	12 "	not timed.		

Ships' Boats—Started at 3-30 p.m.

	H.	M.	S.
* Hydaspes Cutter	5	32	45
† Dockyard Cutter Mabel	5	46	21
Plassy's Cutter	not timed.		
Plassy's Galley	not timed.		
Lawada's boat	not timed.		
Respite	Did not start.		

* 1st prizes won by Janetta and Hydaspes Cutter.
† 2nd prizes won by Eileen and Mabel.
Course No. 1, wind N.W, moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Co.	..	2	...	...	1	...	12	15
B "	1	..	1	...	2	...	11	15
C "	...	1	...	...	3	1	16	21
D "	..	1	2	1	3	...	14	21
E "	...	1	2	1	2	...	16	22
F "	..	1	2	...	1	...	18	22
G "	...	1	..	...	2	...	18	21
H "	...	..	...	...	1	1	39	41
I " Cadets	...	...	...	...	..	...	35	25
K " Cadets	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	3
L " Cadets	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Army Staff	..	1	..	2	...	...	5	8
Staff and Band	...	..	...	..	1	...	29	30
Total	1	8	7	4	16	2	206	244

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut-Colonel R. S. Brown, V. D.; Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), J. P. Baird, E. F. Nicholson, G. Lund, J. W. Smith, S. Tomlinson, C. E. Palmer, and A. F. Soundy (Paymaster); Lieuts. F. W. English, J. P. Cornforth (Quartermaster), D. J. Sharp, and R. G. Smell; and 2nd-Lieuts. H. C. Roe and H. Fein; and Lieut. R. L. Dunlop (London Scottish Vol.) attached.

THE EXTRA STEAMER S. S. PESHAWAR.

THE following is the list of passengers per extra steamer Peshawur, Captain F. J. Cole, which arrived yesterday:—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Mr C M
Begbie, Mr Allan
Baker, Mr C M
Bice, Mrs and 2 children
Brood, Mr
Cox, Mrs Wolseley
Chambers, Miss
Crawford, 2 Misses
Culling, Mr and Mrs F G, and 2 children and infant
Cowie, Mr J
Constable, Mr A
Clarke, Mr R T
Davies, Mr and Mrs W M
Durnford, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Donaldson, Mr G K
D'Arblay, Mrs Burn
Hodgert, Miss
Howard, Mr
Hargreaves, Miss Lillie
Lathbury, Mrs
MacGavin, Mr
McDermott, Mr and Miss
Morris, Mr
Painter, Mr H L
Patterson, Miss
Preston, Col
Peck, Mr
Rangers, Mrs and 2 children
Stopford, Mrs E
Swainson, Miss
Simpson, Mrs and 8 children
Spence, Mrs and child
Whishaw, Mrs

FROM ISMAILIA—Smith, Mr and Miss

FROM ADEN.

Abdool Hossein Aliboy
Oosman, Mr

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 4th December, 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 30th November 1895	12,270,100
Balance to be remitted from 1st December 1895 to 31st March 1896	4,729,900

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Re. 1-4, of MADON SONS & Co.

THE SHERIFF-ELECT OF BOMBAY.

MR. GHELLABHAI HARIDAS, who has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, has for the last quarter-of-a-century occupied a trusted and responsible position as Chief Native officer in charge of the Bill and Hundie Department of the Bank of Bombay; and it is a singular fact testifying to his worth and the great confidence reposed in him that, during such a long period, in credit transactions necessarily involving risk, and amounting to many crores of rupees, the loss to the Bank has been nothing worth speaking of. Mr. Ghellabhai is a self-made man. Born in Surat in 1840, he was left an orphan at the age of four years; and was taken care of by some castemen and friends of his father, who had been a merchant and shroff of that city. Mr. Ghellabhai received his early education under Mr. Graham in the Surat High School, and in 1857 came over to Bombay and joined the Elphinstone Institution, on leaving which, at the age of nineteen years, he entered Government service as a clerk in the office of Mr. Alexander Stewart, Deputy Commissioner of Customs at Surat. In 1860, he was appointed chief clerk under Mr. Forster, Assistant Conservator of Forests at Surat and Bulsar. In 1861, on the amalgamation of the Forest Accounts Department with that of the Collector of Surat, Mr. Ghellabhai was transferred to the latter office, and served for some time as chief clerk in the Summary Settlement Department under Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft and Mr. Alexander Rogers, Collectors of Surat. In October 1864, Mr. Ghellabhai resigned Government service, and took employment as cashier in the Kurrachee branch of the Bank of Bombay, for which post he was selected by a resolution of the board of directors in Bombay. After two years and a-half, he was transferred to the Oomrawatee branch of the Bank as chief cashier. In 1870, he had a turning point in his career, and was brought to Bombay, where he was appointed special officer in the Intelligence Department of the Bank, which he organised with much skill; and three years later was appointed to his present post, that of Chief Native officer in charge of the Bill and Hundie Department, in which he has been the chief consulting officer and adviser of the Bank with regard to the character and position of Native merchants and other constituents dealing with the Bank. He has, during the period of his connection with the Bank, which has gained him very general influence among Native merchants and leading Native citizens, rendered public services, with regard to which, owing to his quiet and unostentatious nature and retiring disposition, he has never sought to put himself *en evidence*. In 1881, Mr. Ghellabhai took a warm interest, along with others, in collecting subscriptions in Bombay and other places for the relief of the sufferers by the great flood in the river Sabermuttee at Ahmedabad. In 1883, during the great floods in the Taptee at Surat, he took much personal interest, along with others, in collecting subscriptions and organising relief operations. He personally visited the scenes of devastation and distress, and administered relief with his own hands to thousands of sufferers who had been rendered homeless and penniless by the floods. The total amount collected for relief on the occasion came to Rs. 98,589; and Mr. Ghellabhai exerted his utmost to raise the subscriptions. Again in 1889, at the time of the last great fire in Surat, he took the initiative with the same warm personal interest, and with the assistance of friends, organised measures for the relief of the sufferers. He personally visited Surat to afford relief; and it was owing to his exertions, aided, of course, by others, that the munificent sum of Rs 1,52,135 was collected in Bombay and other places for relief operations. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, as president of both the flood and fire committees, tendered his personal acknowledgments to Mr. Ghellabhai for his exertions on both occasions; when, as joint honorary secretary, he carried on all the correspondence, framed the committees' reports, kept the accounts of the funds, and personally arranged with Mr. C. B. Winchester, then Collector of Surat, the details for the administration of relief. The residue of the flood and fire funds, which amounts to about Rs. 45,000, and is available for like calamities in future, is invested in a trust fund, which is under the control of five trustees, of whom Mr. Ghellabhai is one. In 1889, when Lord Reay visited Surat to see the scene of the great fire, Mr. Ghellabhai represented the great and urgent need of a scheme of water-supply for the city, and it is satisfactory to notice that the Municipality of Surat has taken up Mr Ghellabhai's suggestions, and is formulating a scheme of water-supply. During the Hindu-Mahomedan riots in Bombay in August, 1893, Mr. Ghellabhai came to the front and took a leading part in organising measures to bring about a reconciliation between the contending communities. He did much by his personal exertions and counsel, and raised, with the co-operation of others, a fund amounting to about Rs. 20,000 for the relief of the unfortunate and innocent sufferers by the riots; and was the means of organising a public meeting of members of the two communities, which was afterwards held in the Town Hall on the 6th September, 1893, under the presidency of Lord Harris. A working committee, of which Mr. Ghellabhai was a member, was appointed at the meeting to carry out the objects of the fund in consultation with the Commissioner of Police. One of the speakers at the Town Hall meeting, in proposing the appointment of the committee, bore testimony to Mr. Ghellabhai's exertions for the public peace in the following terms:—"I would, with your permission, say one word regarding a member whom I have already named along with the others—I mean my friend, Mr Ghellabhai Haridas—who, from the commencement, threw himself heart and soul in this movement, collected funds, and brought about the result you now see to-day. For the disinterested work on behalf of this city, Mr Ghellabhai deserves the most cordial thanks, not only of this meeting, but also of the whole city." As already remarked, the Sheriff-elect is a man of quiet and retiring disposition, and, therefore, is not so well-known as he ought to be.

SAD ACCIDENT TO AN ENGLISH MAN-OF-WAR BOAT.

LOSS OF 48 MEN.

WE regret to have to record a very sad accident which occurred on Wednesday last at Chemulpo, by which forty-eight men-of-war's lost their lives. A telegram was received on the 15th instant by Admiral Buller advising the sad news. It appears that on the 13th instant (Wednesday last) a pulling launch belonging to H. M. S. Edgar at Chemulpo foundered, and no less than forty-eight men were lost. Anything more distressing can hardly be conceived, and much sympathy will be evoked for the relatives and friends of the deceased. Of course no deatils are as yet to hand, but much interest will be felt in the future explanation of so strage and regrettable an occurrence.

Admiral Buller announced the sad affair to the Squadron with an expression of regret.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

TWENTY-THREE MEN SAVED.

Hongkong, Nov. 18.

The following particulars relative to the recent sad accident at Chemulpo has been received from H. M. S. Edgar, by the Commodore:—

"Pinnace landed a party of men at Rose Island for drill under the Gunnery Lieutenant. Weather being quite fine at the time, started pulling back, but tide being strong anchored, and made sail, double reefs. About this time wind and sea increased, but no danger was anticipated in proceeding. Boat ran under and filled seven cables from ship. Prompt assistance was rendered, and twenty-three men were saved.

The tide at Chemulpo is often like a mill-race, occasionally running six knots an hour; and the rise and fall is said to be as much sometimes as forty feet. No doubt the fact that the men were dressed in heavy winter drill-uniforms accounts for so few men having been saved. Boots and leggings are won in the North. The Gunnery Lieutenant, who is mentioned in the telegram, is named in the latest Navy List, Edward F. Bruen. As his name dose not appear among the lost, he must have been among the rescued.

NAMES OF THE DROWNED.

The following list gives the names of those who were drowned:—

Gunnery Instructor—Bailey.
Second Class Petty Officers—Elton, Rieb.
Leading Seaman—Gilding.
Signalman—Cook.
Able Seaman—Burtenshaw. Ordinary Seamen Chapman, Kay, Linford, Fancott, Sobey, Gregory, Jennings, Johns, Hearle, Bowden, Hancock, Smith, Harrington, Nash, Murry, Devlin, Mahony, Manning Selbey, Long, Greasley, Doran, Martyn, Black, Cook, Davies, Andrews, Harland, Gough, Avery, Webb, Moss, Cuttings, Pettit, Wille, Drake, Cunnington.
Boys—Twidale, Pratt, Hathway, Brown.
Bugler, R.M.L.I.—Warren.—*China Overland Mail.*

EVENING PARTY AT PEDDER ROAD.

AN evening entertainment was given on Friday last, at Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy's bungalow, at Pedder Road, to Mr. R. S. Campbell, of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, who, after working in this city for about a quarter-of-a-century, during which he won the esteem and respect of all classes of native merchants who came in contact with him, now proceeds to join the firm at home. The arrangements in connection with the entertainment had been entrusted to a committee, who may be complimented upon the success which attended their self-imposed labour. The bungalow and its approaches had been brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, while the internal decorations were all that good taste could suggest and wealth could provide. The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, stationed in the front part of the bungalow, and a string band, stationed in its rear, played by turns a selection of music during the evening; and other instrumental music was also provided. The guests, who began to arrive before 9 o'clock, were received in the entrance by Messrs. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Fazalbhoy Meheralli Chinoy, Hajee Esmail Goolmahomed, and other members of the reception committee. Among those present were several ladies, including Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Michael, Mrs. Flynn, and Messrs. D. A. Purdie, A. F. Fergusson, F. Greene, A. G. Joyce, Dr. Waters, Captain Hutchinson, Messrs. E. L. Jenkins, F. R. V. Joyce, Donald Graham, J. M. Dick, C. H. Byrne, N. F. Paton, L. W. Michael, J. Flynn, A. P. Gould, J. A. de Costa, D. Valladares, L. B. de Abreo, Dr. Da Gama (Physician to the King of Portugal), the Persian Consul-General, Messrs. Fazalbhoy Visram, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ghellabhai Haridas, Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Meheralli Mahomed Chinoy, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjivandas Madhavdas, N. R. Ranina, Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Jugmohandas Varjivandas, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Fazalbhoy Meheralli Chinoy, Abdullabhoy Lalljee, Sorabjee Dhunjibhoy Wadia, Rahimtula Khairaj, Fazalbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Edulje Rustomjee Reporter, Ardasir Cursetjee Powalla, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Goolam Hoosein Meheralli Chinoy, Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaj, Meheralli Khakibhoy, Sulleman Hamir, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Dost Mahomed Allana, Hajee Esmail Goolmahomed, Jafferbhoy Somjee Parpia, Meheralli Mahomed Patel, Meheralli Dewraj Master, Kazee Camroodin, Hajee Abdul Satar, Sewjee Nathoo, Hajee Yoosoof Mahomed Sulleman, Ruttonsey Mooljee, Kallidas Jootha, Khimjee Jairam Naronjee, Hajee Jan Mahomed Joosub, Hajee Saboo Seedik, Bhimjee Bhugwan, Muncherjee Framjee Patel, Hajibhoy Visram, Mamoojee Hajee Adumjee, Hajee Esmail Upsatar, Nensey Peroo Mahomed, Hajee Jakaria Hajee Ahmed Patel, Eduljee Cowasjee Madon, Lalkaka, Bomanjee P. Dadachanjee, Oomer Jamal, A. P. Krishnarao, R. Mudgaonker, B. R. Mudgaonker, Kassinath Pandurang, Moroba Pandurang, A. B. Dadachanjee, Abdul Lutiff Hajee Abubakir, Bhimjee Rowjee, etc.

Mr. R. S. Campbell, the guest of the evening, accompanied by his brother Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., arrived at 9-15 p.m., and was heartily welcomed by Mr. Noormahomed, Mr. Fazalbhoy Chinoy, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, and others, and was escorted into the reception-hall, where the task of interchanging civilities continued for some time. After a few minutes, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram read the following address:—

To R. S. Campbell, Esq.

Sir,—We, the native merchants of Bombay, venture to express our great pleasure in meeting you on the eve of your departure home, and give expression to the feelings of gratitude and esteem in which you have ever been held by all of us, in the following few lines. That ever since your arrival in this city, about twenty-five years ago, you have been always cordial and kind towards the native mercantile community of this city, and that you have always acted with sincere and sympathetic motives in whatever business or movement has been placed before you. There is another providential gift which is circumstantial with your arrival here, and it is that all the merchants trading with your most respected and celebrated firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. have become prosperous, and we are glad to say that they continue to prosper. In short, Sir, those gentlemen who have even once come across you, cannot help admiring you for your sincerity of purpose and amiable character. In conclusion, we beg to offer you a small and trifling present for Mrs. Campbell as a token of our esteem and regard for her, which you will kindly accept and give to her on our behalf. Wishing you both a very prosperous and happy life in your native land, and assuring you, Sir, that, though we part with you, we shall always remember you with heartfelt gratitude—We beg to remain, etc.

The address, beautifully engrossed, was put into a pretty silver cylinder, and handed to Mr. Campbell, together with a present for Mrs. Campbell in the shape of a rich brooch set with many brilliants.

Mr. Campbell, who was loudly cheered, then said in addressing his hosts: I feel so overpowered by the magnificence of your entertainment, the splendour of your present, and the kindness of the address, which Mr. Fazalbhoy has just read, that I do not know how to attempt to thank you. I can only say that I do most heartily and cordially thank you. (Applause.) It has been a great surprise to me—a most agreeable surprise—to find myself the object of so much kindness, and in leaving Bombay after so many years' residence it is a great gratification and pleasure to get such a good-bye. I am very sorry to leave my old friends, with whom I have always found business-life in Bombay most pleasant. I shall always retain the kindest recollection of them, and shall wish for their prosperity. I thank you very much for your magnificent and beautiful present, which I know my wife will greatly admire and very highly appreciate; and on behalf of Mrs. Campbell and myself, I thank you most cordially for your present and for your very kind expressions and good wishes for us both. I wish you all happiness and prosperity. I shall always have the pleasantest memory of my time in Bombay, and of your special kindness on the occasion of my leaving. (Cheers.)

The guests afterwards adjourned to the elegant dining-hall of the bungalow, where the refreshment-tables were laid. As Mr. Campbell was about to leave the bungalow with his brother, Mr. Fazalbhoy Meheralli Chinoy called for three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, which were heartily given by all those present. The assembly dispersed at a late hour with presents of flowers, rose-water, etc.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE'S Cotton circular dated Hongkong Nov. 26, says:—Although this year's crop of American Cotton may prove to be a record one on the score of its shortness, and although it may be considered the worst since 1881, the average of last year has been so very much over the average of previous years that the deficiency of this year is well covered by the heavy balance of the last, and its counter-balancing effect on the Bombay Cotton and Yarn markets has been to reduce materially the extreme tension of high prices experienced the last three months. This has led to a further decrease of about $2 in prices of Yarn here, as some large holders, either anticipating a greater recession in values or less demand in the near future, have been somewhat precipitate to effect sales and ease their holdings. But this precipitancy has not even led to any very extensive business, as dealers have been too chary to work freely, being as much scared by the present method of sales as by unfavourable responses returned from the interior markets where high prices have proved a great deterrent. Transactions, consequently, have at the most passed for 3,700 bales during the past fortnight, and it could be seen from immediate clearances effected that the purchases were strictly for wants of the present time, all forward requirements being held over for a further decline in prices, although against this feature, it is not left to be said, but it is plain and evident from even Chinese version, that there is very great probability of demand substantially improving a fortnight or so hence, owing to absence of any very large holdings in the hands of the Chinese dealers here in the first instance, and secondly owing to absence of large stocks in the interior. The decline in prices has been most experienced in No. 20. It has come down $2 fully without mitigating the slackness in its inquiry, and has consequently been largely shipped to Shanghai for quick disposal before the winter-closure of the Northern ports. The lower counts have not passed altogether unscathed. Only they have been a few degrees less affected by the present decline than No. 20 owing to the immediate want for them on this side of the country against the setting in of winter. Sales comprise about

			dls.		dls.		dls.
900 bales of No.	20	sold at	83½	to	87		
425	"	16	83	to	87		
650	"	12	68	to	74	and	77
1,600	"	10	67	to	74	"	78
125	"	8-6	67	to	69		

reducing, under very light importation of 2,600 bales and heavy shipments to North and Coast Ports of 6,500 bales, unsold stock to 20,800 bales consisting of 10,000 bales of No. 20—600 of No. 16—1,500 of No. 12 8,200 " 10 and 500 " 8/6. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 191 wire and 191¼ post.

From Shanghai no better prices than here are reported. Only comparatively the off-take has been somewhat larger owing to increased demand for No. 10 for Newchwang, though not so very much larger as was looked for at this time of the year. Sales aggregate 4,500 bales comprising 1,500 bales of No. 20, 16 and 10 each. Unsold stocks are computed at about 22,000 bales. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 263 wire and 263½ post.

From Japan a very quiet market and not much of a variation in rates is reported. Cooria "ring" No. 20 has been sold at $100.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Previous Examination was declared on Saturday afternoon at the University. Out of the 840 candidates, who had presented themselves for this examination, 400 were declared to have passed the test: 49 in the second class and 251 in the pass. The Hughlings Prize of the value of Rs. 100 has been a warded to Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar, a successful candidate in the second class for proficiency in English. The Vinayakaro Jagannath Prize of the value of Rs. 180 has been secured by Raghavendra Narsinh Inamdar, also a successful candidate in second class for securing the highest number of marks for proficiency in Sanskrit. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

SECOND CLASS.

Abhyankar, G R
Bakre, Ganesh Mahadeo
Broker, Chimanlal P
Caji, Maganlal Atmaram
Dabak, Vishnu Ganesh
Dalal, Vasanji Premji
Damle, N Dattatraya
Dastur, Kaikobad Bhickaji
DeLima, Gerson Caridade
Desai, Trikamlal R
Dongre, Anant Vasudev
Gupte, Ramchandra G
Inamdar, Raghavendra N
Isaiah, Joseph Samson
Joshi, Keshav Krishna
Johsi, Narayan Keshav
Joshi, Rashiklal K
Kagalvala, Rangildas P
Kamdar, Morarji M
Karanjia, Ardeshir Ratanji
Karandikar, Vaman D
Kolhatkar, Gopal B
Kotibhaskar, Anant S
Kulkarni, Lakshman P
Kulkarni, Vasudeo R
Lobo, Vincent
Lawrence, Jose
Mahuvakar, Tribhuvan P
Mehta, Bhagvanji A
Mehta, Haribhai Lalubhai
Mehta, Vithalrai M
Merchant, Gulamali K
Nadkarni, Ganpat G
Namjoshi, Vinayak K
Parekh, Hiralal Maneklal
Patvardhan, Dattatraya R
Pendharkar, Gopal R
Petigara, Darabsha K
Pinto, Alelujah Caetano
Senjit, Balaram Vinayak
Sethna, Framroz Ardesir
Shirali, Shripad Shantaya
Syed, Gaffur Husein A H
Upadhye, Krishnaji R
Vaidya, Dvarkanath R
Vasvani, Kevalram T
Vimadalal, Rastamji J
Wadia, Dhanjibhai J
Wadia, Pestanji Ardesir

PASS.

Advani, Dulamal Bulchand
Aga, Shamsudin Shah
Agashe, Dattatraya B
Ahmadi, Imran Alli A K
Al, Idrusey S Abdul Kadir bin S Abdur Rahman
Amin, Chunilal Kashiabhai
Amin, Chunilal Samalbhai
Angarkar, Ganesh B
Anjaria, Himatlal G
Anjaria, Rupshankar C
Anjaria, Hiralal Ganeshji
Antia, Meher Jamshedji
Aptekar, Jacob Isaac
Ashte, Govind Mahdav
Athavale, Vaman Krishna
Atmaram-Bhukhan v a l a, Rangildas Gulabdas
Avashia, Chhotalal Jivanji
Badami, Narayan Timmaji
Badami, Shrinivas Gururao
Badshah, Framroze B
Bagalkot, Bindu Balvant
Bakshi, Venilal R
Balgaokar Eknath R
Balse, Lashkman K
Bamji, Dinshah Naoroji
Bamji, Temurus Framji
Banaji, Jamsetji Framji
Banaji, Peroja Furdunji
Bangalore, Vasudeo Rao
Bapat, Ranganath R
Bileangadi, Virappa B
Bhagat, Devchand G
Bhagat, Ishvarlal Gulabdas
Bhagvat, Vasudev R
Bhaiji, Abdul Rahman
Bhandarkar, Yeshvant N
Bhandarkar, Yadneshvar V
Bhat, Bhaskar Chintaman
Bhat, Jivanram J
Bhat, Trimbaklal Popat
Bhave, Narhar S
Bhayani, Purshottam C
Bhide, Yeshwant R
Bhopatkar, Dinkar R
Britto, Gilbert G
Calicot, Govind Venkatesh
Cama, Sorabji Dadabhai
Chapekar, Shrikrishna N
Chavda, Hirji Valji
Chintamanipethkar, Krishnaji P
Chitale, Laxman R
Chitnis, Keshav Jayvant
Choksi, Rangildas N
Clerk, Tribhovandas R
Commissariat, Kaikhasru J
Coppikar, Raghavendra N
Dadybarjor, Hormasji B
Dadybarjor, Kaikhasru B
Dalal, Manchubhai M
Dalal Mohanlal Chunilal
Dalal, Pestanji Rustamji
Dalal, Rustam Shapurji
Dalal, Vaman Somnarayan
Dalal Virchand P
Dalal, Vithaldas Gulabdas
Dalvi, Ramchandra Govind
Damle, Dattatraya Govind
Daruvala, Dorabji M
Dastur, Darashah Sorabji
Davar, Edalji Jehangier
Davar, Sorab Hirjibhai
Davar, Sorabji Limjibhai
Dave, Bholanath K
Dave, Mohanlal Keshavlal
Desai, Ambalal Nichhabhai
Desai, Anant Ganesh
Desai, Balubhai T
Desai, Behramji M
Desai, Champakal M
Desai, Devidas Jaikisondas
Desai, Dhirajlal Chunilal
Desai, Hariprasad G
Desai, Himatlal Chotalal
Desai, Kasanji Vasanji
Desai, Madhavlal S
Desai, Maganbhai D
Desai, Mahabalprasad V
Desai, Motishankar S
Desai, Savaklal Ratanlal
Desai, Vaikunth Ambalal
Deshpande, Laxman G
Deshpande, Shamrao G
Deshpande, Vishwanath K
DeSouza, Napoleon
Devdhar, Gopal Krishna
Devdhar, Ramchandra N
Devitre, Rustam Cursetji
Dharap, Narayan Vasudev
Dhurandhar, Shamrao K
Dikshit, Ramchandra S
Dikshit Ramkrishna D
Dikshit, Vishvanath C
Doctor, Daudbhai A
Doctor, Framroz S
Dordi, Kaikobad R
Doshi, Hargovind M
Dubash, Jalbhai Dosabhai
Ekabote, Eknath Govind
Fielding, Stuart McAfee
Gadre, Lakshman Vaman
Gadre, Ramchandra L
Gandevia, Mervanji M
Gandhi, Chunilal D
Ghandi, Thakordas A
Gangolli, Dattatraya S
Ganla, Piraji Shivaji
Gharpure, Lakshman Hari
Ghoda, Kalayanrai G
Gidvani, Vassanmal A
Gode, Sadashiv Bhikaji
Gogte, Mahadeo S
Gokhale, Ganesh R
Gokhale, Keshav Balvant
Gokhale, Krishnaji L
Gokhale, Vaman G
Gole, Dattatraya Narayan
Gonsalves, Jane
Gunaji, Nagesh Vasudev
Gupte, Dvarkanath V
Gupte, Sadashiv Prabhakar
Hakim, Barjorji D
Halbe, Krishnaji L
Halbhavi, Virabhadra B
Halkur, Subrao Sheshgiri
Havaldar, Govind Gopal
Hedge, Vishveshvar G
Hulyal, Madhav Narayan
Idnani, Jagatsing N
Inamdar, Lakshman N
Jadhav, Ramchandra N
Jamihal, Krishnaji Timaji
Jenapur, Govind Bhimrao
Jeurkar, Kashinath R
Jhaveri, Chimanlal M
Jijibhoy, Mithibai D M
Jog, Narayan Raghunath
Jog, Pandurang V
Jog, Vishvanath Narayan
Joshi, Datto Vithal
Joshi, Mahadev Mukund
Joshi, Natvarlal Ganprasad
Joshi, Sheshgiri Vithal
Joshi, Vaman Venkatesh
Joshi, Vasantji Kalianji
Joshi, Vishvanath N
Kale, Krishnaji Bapuji
Kale, Krishnaji Keshav
Kale, Shankar Lakshman
Kanal, Gobindram B
Kanga, Hormasji Sorabji
Kanitkar, Vasudeo Anant
Kantak, Kanba Anant
Karandikar, Mahadeo D
Karandikar, Vishnu M
Karkhanis, Dvarkanath R
Katti, Shrinivas Hanmant
Kavshik, Narsing Sheshgiri
Kelkar, Dattatraya N
Kelavkar, Krishnabai K
Khalil, Ahmed Ebrahim
Khambatta, Kershasp D
Khandekar, Shridhar B
Kharkar, Chintaman G
Khatanmalani, Kishindas J
Khatkhatay, A Kadir S Ahmed
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Khot, Sadashiv R
Kikani, Mohanlal Jasraj
Korane, Yeshvant K
Kothare, Jagjivan T
Kothari, Harilal J
Koulgi, Madhav R
Kshirsagar, Shankar D
Kuknur, Gangadhar G
Kulkarni, Hanmant R
Kulkarni, Martand B
Kulkarni, Ramchandra K
Kulkarni, Ramkrishna K
Kulkarni, Sakharam A
Kulkarni, Shankar R
Kulkarni, Shantaram P
Lala, Bhogilal Dhirajram
Lalaji, Maganlal Bhaidas
Lele, Dinkar Trimbak
Lele, Narayan Ravji
Lilavvala, Hormasji A
Limaye, Keshav Ganesh
Limaye, Narayan M
Lobo, Dominic Joseph
Lyon, Ponchaji Manekji
Macnee, Kenneth
Madan, Dinshaw J
Mahajani, Vishnu Govind
McCabe, Dallas Dennis
McDonald, Charles P
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Matani, Darianomal M
Majli, Vishvanath R
Majmudar, Nanubhai K
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Mehta, Dadiba Carsetji C
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Mehta, Khushman O
Mehta, Mansukh K
Mehta, Nanalal C
Mehta, Navalshankar M
Mehta, Rustamji Cavasji
Mehta, Venilal Gunvantrai
Merchant, Bhagwandas M
Mevar, Prabhashankar M
Mirza, Ali Reza H K
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Modi, Jivaji Rustamji
Modi, Nimchand U
Mohite, Abaji Jotirao
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Mudgal, Hanmant Ballal
Mukhtyar, Chhaganlal M
Munim, Thakordas P
Munshi, Abdulkadar R
Munshi, Manvadan R
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Nadgir, Bhaskar Shankar
Nadkarni, Shantaram G
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Naik, Dalpatram Jagabhai
Nanavati, Pallanshah P
Nariman, Bezanji P
Natu, Mahadev Vamanrao
Nazareth Manuel
Oka, Bhaskar Ramchandra
Pahalajani, Mulchand G
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Pandia, Harilal Dhanji
Pandit, Raghunath N
Pandit, Sakharam G
Pandit, Shridhar Anant
Panjabi, Dayaram S
Panvalkar, Trimbak G
Paranjpe, Narayen C
Parchure, Krishnaji L
Parulekar, Yashvant V
Patankar, Chintaman, G
Patankar, Narayan G
Pateb, Kaikhasru Ardesir
Patel, Hiralal Atmaram
Patel, Chunibhai C
Patel, Lallubhai G
Patel, Maganbhai C
Pathak, Chaganlal Jagjivan
Pavar, Shivram Kashinath
Phadke, Damodar B
Pimpalkhare, Kashinath P
Pleader, Sorab Jehangir
Pradhan, Krishnaji N
Pradhan, Moreshvar V
Pusalkar, Dattoo Keshav
Rangnekar, Ganprt V
Rangnekar, Sabja Shankar
Rodrigues, Pascual John
Sabbasad, Ramchandra N
Sabnis, Nilkanth Narsinh
Sahasrabudhe, Hari N
Saher, Cavasji Navroji
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Sharangpani, Moreshvar K
Shevde, Dattatraya C
Shirke, Vaghoji K
Shiveshvar, Vithal G
Shroff, Nagardas Laldas
Shrotri, Vasudev Bapurao
Shukla, Bhagvatishankar B
Sirvai, Nosser Fardunji
Sohoni, Vishnu Vaman
Sohoni, Vithal Ramchandra
Somji, Rahim Miralli
Sonallkar Ramchandra R
Subhedar, Loveji Rastamji
Surpur, Rango Krishna
Takle, Narayan Hari
Tambe, Keshav Ganesh
Tarapurvala, Jehangir S
Taskar, Trimbak Shankar
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Telang, Anandrao Sohiroba
Telang, Narayan R
Thakar, Pragji Vishram
Thanavala, Varjivandas B
Thatte, Kashinath Bhaskar
Tikekar, Shripad Shridhar
Tillu, Trimbak Vinayak
Treasurivala, Pochaji J
Travadi, Ambashankar V
Travadi, Mayaram V
Vrivedi, Girjashankar B
Trivedi, Ramshankar V
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Vachha, Shavaksha Navroji
Vaidya, Atmaram Bhaskar
Vaidya, Jamiatram D
Vaishnav, Jayantilal N
Vakil, Behram Ardesir
Vasvani, Mohanlal M
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Vijaykar, Upendranath P
Vyas, Trimbaklal Ratanji
Wadia, Pirojshah Navroji
Wagle, Vasudev Sambhaji
Watve, Pandurang G
* Avabai Nanabhai

* Surname not known.

L. C. E. DEGREE.

THE result of the examination for the degree of L. C. E. was also declared on Saturday afternoon. There were altogether 21 candidates of whom 16 were declared successful: 3 in the first class and 13 in the second class. The James Berkley gold medal and prize of the aggregate value of Rs. 400 has been awarded to P. N. Natesaiyer for obtaining highest number of marks in the examination. The same candidate has also secured the Jamshedji Dorabji Naegaumwalla Prize of the value of Rs. 120 for obtaining highest number of marks in Surveying and Project. The Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship of Rs. 20 per month was awarded to Harold John Sykes for securing highest number of marks in Mechanical Engineering. The following are the names of successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

Contractor, M Pallonji
Natesaiyer, P N
Sykes, Harold John

SECOND CLASS.

Aiyangar, S Sakrayapatna
Aiyer, C S Krishnaswamy
Bourne Harry
Brahme, K Bhikaji
Desikacharya, K V
DeSouza, Alex Dominic
Goghari, D Vagbji
Kanga, N Dorabji
Konanore, Javarayappa
Krishniengar B
Mistry, M Manekji
Patkar, M Sakharam
Sarkar, Chandra Kumar

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE following letter appears in the *Pioneer*:—

Sir,—All those who have at heart the best interests of the legal profession must hope that the statement in your issue of this date that a protest by the Bombay Bar against the displacement of Mr. Starling and the appointment of Mr. Strachey to the Bench of the Bombay High Court has been sent home, and that another protest signed by a number of solicitors has also been sent home, is incorrect. With the propriety or impropriety of members of the legal profession sending home such protests, if they were sent, which I doubt, the Secretary of State may be left to deal: on what appears to me to be a total departure from a time-honoured principle of the honourable profession of the law, that the members of that profession should not combine to express dissatisfaction with a judicial appointment made by the Crown, I propose to say a few words.

In the course of a long professional life I have known appointments made to the Bench in England and in India, which, if the Bar and the solicitors had been consulted, might not have been made. I have known barristers of long standing and large practice in the profession, who were popular alike at the Bar and with solicitors, and who had acted as Judges of Assize under the Queen's Commission, passed by, and barristers who were certainly not more competent lawyers, if they were as competent, and who were not more popular or deserving of promotion appoint to the High Court Bench; and although I was in position to know what the opinion and sympathies of the profession were, I never heard anyone suggest that the Bar or the members of the profession of solicitors should collectively or individually protest against such appointment or any of them. It used to be, and still is, I believe, a time-honoured principle actuating the Bar in England that the Bar should not publicly express disapproval of appointments made to the Judicial Bench. There was at the English Bar a feeling of fair-play, acting on which the Bar left the newly-appointed Judge to justify to the public by his conduct on the Bench the appointment which had been made. As an old-fashioned member of the legal profession, I cannot regard collective protests by the Bar or by solicitors against judicial appointments as a desirable innovation on the old practice of the profession, or as decent. Such protests cannot but distress a newly-appointed Judge, and make it difficult for him to acquit himself well in the discharge of the arduous duties of his office.

I am aware that it has been said that on the occasion of the appointment to a high judicial office in Ireland of a distinguished English barrister, who was an honour to the English Bar, a section of the Irish Bar attempted to boycott him. I do not suggest that there could have been any excuse for such conduct, but I ought to say that it had not been the practice to appoint members of the English Bar to the Irish Bench, or members of the Irish Bar to the English Bench. Under the 24 and 25 Vict., Chapter CIV., any barrister of five years' standing of the English or Irish Bar, no matter where he may have been practising, may be appointed to the Bench of any Chartered High Court in India, and I am not aware that the Act makes any exception in favour of barristers practising in Bombay.

The folly of such protests is manifest, the appointment has been made by her Majesty's Patent, and no Secretary of State could consider the wishes of the Bombay Bar and of a section of the Bombay solicitors as sufficient ground for advising her Majesty to withdraw Her Patent. The result of such protests, if made, must be that no same Governor of Bombay would appoint, and no same Secretary of State would sanction, an acting appointment of a Bombay barrister to the Bombay High Court Bench. Is the Bombay Bar to have the monopoly of barrister appintments to the Bombay Bench? Have no barristers practising in one Presidency been appointed to the High Court Bench of another Presidency before now; and did the local Bar and the local solicitors send home public protests against such appointments, and if they did, what became of them, were they consigned, as they ought to have been, if there were any such protests, to the waste-paper basket of the recipient?

I may say that I know nothing of Mr. Starling's professional merits, but I assume that he is in every way well qualified for a seat on the Bench of the Bombay High Court, except, possibly, in point of age. Of Mr. Justice Strachey's professional merits I know a good deal, and what I do know of his professional merits satisfies me and those who are in a position to form a judgment on his merits, that there can be few, if any, members of the English Bar practising in India better qualified for the high office to which he has been appointed. It is no disqualification for such an appointment that the candidate is comparatively a young man, or that he comes of a family many members of which have in various walks of life proved themselves to be exceptionally able men. Of Mr. Justice Strachey's qualifications as a lawyer and as a man of sound common sense the Bombay Bar and the Bombay solicitors could have known practically nothing when they signed and sent home their protests, if in fact they did sign and send home any such. The fact of such protests being made or even suggested, must be far more distressing to a gentleman like Mr. Starling than could be the fact of his having been passed over for a younger man. To avoid misconception, I may say that I did not know that Mr. Strachey was a candidate for the appointment until I saw his appointment announced in the "Pioneer."—Yours, &c.,

AN OLD-FASHIONED LAWYER.

Dec. 3.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT was to make over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal to Sir Alexander Mackenzie on the 7th instant. Sir Charles and Lady Elliott were to leave Diamond Harbour in the steamship City of Calcutta the following day, proceeding to Egypt, and afterwards to Italy, so as to time their arrival in England about Easter.

THE delay in the gazetting of the honours for the Chitral Relief Force is believed to be due to the changes at Military headquarters in England, where so many administrative questions are under consideration that immediate attention cannot be given to Indian despatches. It is the old story, observes a contemporary, of interests subsiding in a campaign when its exciting phases are over.

MR. J. P. HEWETT has been confirmed as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. This appointment was regarded as a matter of course, from the moment it was known that Mr. C. J. Lyall was going to the Central Provinces; and the worst that can be said of Mr. Hewett is that he has been fortunate. No one will think of saying that he has not deserved fortune, or that there was anyone else whose qualifications for the post were greater than his.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

The only changes in Reuter's London financial quotations of last evening were a decline of 1-8 per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £59 5-8, and the *ex-div.* price of Indian Sterling Loan, at 117½. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was further reduced 1-8 per cent., say to ¾ per cent, that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 7-8 per cent. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Bar Silver in New York was unchanged yesterday; also demand Exchange on London. The French Funds and Paris Exchange on London were unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie to India this week are £60,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay.

To-day, Consols in London have declined 1-8 per cent. to 106 9-16; and 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities come higher to the same extent, returning to Thursday's quotation of £59¾. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper has been raised 1-8, say to 1 per cent. The price of Bar Silver has declined 1-16d. to 30 9-16d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal is 1-8 cent dearer at 67¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 dollars. French Rentes in Paris have advanced ¼ per cent. to 101 ¾; with Paris Exchange on London a shade higher, at fcs. 25·22.

The London Sheep Skin Sale opened yesterday with a very quiet feeling, Madras Skins being 1 to 2d. per lb. lower.

The Wheat market was firm yesterday; with No. 1 Soft White quoted on the spot in Liverpool at 5s. 1d. per cental, ex-quay. Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 32¾s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was unchanged, at 4 9-16d.; but Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 7-16d. for December Futures, and the same for April-May. In East Indian Cotton Westerns were 1-16d., and Tinnevelly's 1-8d. per lb. lower. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 3,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 73,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 14,000 bales greater, at 83,000 bales. The week's Imports were 64,000 bales larger, at 122,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 31,000 bales during the week, and stood yesterday at 954,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed steady again; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 10,000 bales; Imports 14,000 bales. The price of ready American Cotton shows no change; but Arrivals are 1-64d. lower in all positions. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged, at 8 3-8 cents per lb., but March Futures were 8 points higher, at 8·24 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 46,000 bales compared with 72,000 bales last year, and 58,000 bales the year before.

There has been but little change in New York to-day, the spot price of Cotton remaining at 8 3-8 cents per lb; while Futures for March are 2 points higher at 8·26 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 37,000 bales, going against 47,000 bales in 1894, and 44,000 bales in 1893, on the corresponding day. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 3,860,000 bales, compared with 3,250,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

On Local Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day, and prices are all unchanged; but business has been upon a very small scale aggregating 1,300 bales in all, of which exporters have bought 300 ready new Bengal at Rs. 191-3; and 100 Dhamergaum at Rs. 218½; while the Mills have taken 500 ready new Jalgaum, at Rs. 207; 50 each of Khandwa at Rs. 212; and Barsee at Rs. 223; and 300 old Viramgaum at Rs 197 per candy.

Wheat and Seeds.—A moderate amount of business for shippers' account has been reported in both these markets to-day, the feeling having been steady, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,479	bales.
Wheat	2,372	cwts.
Rapeseed	1,868	"
Gingellyseed	8,840	"
Castorseed	2,966	"
Rice	3,493	"

Freights are quiet in tone, and quotations show no change; but no fresh transactions of importance have transpired to-day.

Exchange opened steady at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, remaining thereat all day without any enquiry; and for three monshs' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 1 29-32d., at which but little has been reported, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 Do.	1s. 1 29-32d.	"
Francs 3 Do.	1·46½	"

Government Paper opened at 105 for Cash, and 104 13-16 for the January settlement, and advanced from these rates 1-8 to 3-16 in a steady market, closing, however, at a decline of 1-16 per cent. from the highest point touched.

Shares.—There has been nothing doing in this market, our quotations being the same as before.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	106 11-16 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½ ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 5-8
Bar Silver	30 5-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	73,000	bales.
" " " Surats	700	"
" " Imports of Cotton	122,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	954,000	"
" " Surats	28,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this evening.

ADEN, Dec. 6

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 8

The French mail steamer Salazie, from China, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the 7th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th December, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	..	...
Teheran	8	12	29 p.m.	...	19
Suez	8	2	15 p.m.	...	20

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 8th December, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	14	—	3
" Karachi	...	12	—	4
" Madras	...	23	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, December 7.

10 p.m.	75·8
SUNDAY, December 8.	
6 a.m.	73·2
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	82·4

THE SHIP THAT FOUND HERSELF.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

The Second Part of this new story will appear in our issue of SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—December 6, at Dunmore House, The Luz, Madras, the wife of Captain G H Arbuthnot, Commandant, H E the Governor's Body Guard, of a daughter (still-born).

BATEMAN—November 29, at Saharanpur, the wife of H Jones Bateman, of a son.

HARVEY—December 3, at Madras, the wife of A E Harvey, Head Accountant, I G of Prisons' Office, of a daughter.

NAILER—December 4, at Chingleput, the wife of Surgeon-Major H A F Nailer, of a son, who survived his birth only half-an-hour.

PARK—November 29, at Allahabad, the wife of J Park, Ordnance Department, of a son.

WARD-SMITH—December 4, at Muttra, the wife of W Ward-Smith, Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—CARNEGIE—December 4, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Alex Ferrier, Robert J Browne, Mining Engineer, Barakar, to Lorentza, youngest daughter of James Carnegie, Esq, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

JOHN—EHRHARD—December 3, at St John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev F E Cameron, Arthur W John, to Theodora Ehrhard.

LEE—GRIMSHAW—December 4, at Lahore, by the Registrar of Marriage, Lahore District, Rose Lee to Harry Clayton Grimshaw.

MUNRO—SANDELL—December 3, at St Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev H Whitehead, M A, Principal of the Bishop's College, Lieut Donald John Munro, R N, elder son of Mr Hector Munro, Foules House, Fort Augustus, Inverness, N B, to Isabel Rebecca, only daughter of Mr J W H Sandell Comptroller, Post Office.

DEATHS.

D'CRUZ—December 2, at the Presidency Hospital, Bridget D'Cruz, aged 60.

PETERS—November 28, at Sialkote, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr J F Peters, Commissariat Transport Department.

SETON-CHISHOLM—November 30, at Fyzabad, of enteric fever, Lieutenant, J H G Seton-Chisholm, 17th Bengal Infantry, aged 24 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1895.

In his speech from the chair at St. Andrew's dinner, at Calcutta, the Honourable Mr. Playfair urged with great cogency that if India is hampered by restrictive legislation, and is not allowed the fullest liberty to conduct her industries in accordance with the customs of her people, her industrial trade abroad and perhaps at home will be annexed by her competitors in the Far East. This is a point of view which the fussy and self-interested philanthropist never takes when demanding factory legislation for India corresponding to that which exists under the totally dissimilar conditions obtaining in Great Britain. But there can be no doubt as to its being the very kernel of the situation. If India is to have a fair chance of sharing in the benefits which will accrue to the world's commerce when China is opened up, her industrial resources must not be hampered by unnecessary restrictions imposed at the bidding of home manufacturers who dislike her competition. As it is, Japan possesses enormous advantages over India in regard to the Chinese markets, and is fully alive to the best means of maintaining them. Foremost among these advantages may be mentioned the acquisition of Formosa, which her statesmen have recognised all through as the most desirable of the spoil obtainable from China. Affairs in Korea were the ostensible cause of the late war, but there is reason to believe that its primary object was the acquisition of Formosa, for that Island is of far greater value to Japan in carrying out her policy of commercial and naval development than the suzerainty of Korea or the possession of Manchuria. It has lately been decided to spend a part of the Chinese indemnity, amounting to three million pounds sterling, in the construction of docks and the building of ironclads, and it is believed that a good part of the money is to be spent in improving the harbours of Formosa. The natural advantages of the Island will greatly aid the progressive administration of the Mikado in the endeavours about to be put forth to make Formosa a serious rival to Hong Kong as a great entrepot for the harbours of the Chinese coasts. In the course of a few years, Great Britain has converted a sparsely populated islet of barren granite into the largest shipping mart of the East, and it requires no great stretch of imagination to believe that what Great Britain has done for the unpromising islet of Hong Kong, Japan possessed as she is with indomitable energy can accomplish to a considerable extent for the more favourably situated and fertile "granary of China." Sulphur, petroleum, sugar and coal are among the products of Formosa, and the quality of the camphor grown there is unsurpassed save in the country to which the Island now belongs. The Japanese have been able even at this early stage to obtain a practical monopoly of the camphor trade, and as the demand has gone up by reason of the use of camphor for the manufacture of smokeless powder the price has already advanced by 150 per cent. In all probability the Japanese will be able to divert to Formosa the trade with Manilla hitherto carried on at the British settlement. While provisions are dear in Hong Kong they are very cheap in Formosa, and there can be no doubt that expenditure on the construction of docks, and a judicious application of free trade principles, will enable the Japanese to divert to that island a good part of the enormous stream of Chinese coasting trade now dealt with at Hong Kong. This will give them an unrivalled opportunity to flood the China markets with goods of their own manufacture, so cheaply produced as to almost defy competition, especially from the distant gold standard countries of the West.

Another respect in which the subjects of the Mikado are likely to obtain an advantage over other comers in the benefits to be obtained from the prospective awakening of the Empire that has for many centuries stood still, is the control of the textile industries in which the Chinese are now gradually embarking. It is true that only one of the seven cotton mills in course of erection at Shanghai is entirely in Japanese hands, and that the remainder are being built with Chinese and European capital. But the probabilities are that, at least so far as the management is concerned, they will all be absorbed by the Japanese. The frugal and industrious Chinese make good workmen, but they are lacking in organising ability and in the power to obtain the best results from subordinates. But these qualities, absent in John Chinaman, are possessed in a marked degree by his go-ahead neighbour, and if the proprieters of the new mills wish to be on level terms with their competitors, they will have to employ Japanese supervision for the Chinese labour, by which the mills will be worked. This principle is applicable to other industries besides that of textile manufactures, so that Japan is sure to take the foremost place in the opening up of the vast Celestial Empire, the coming of which is indicated by the Imperial Edict just issued for the building of a double line of railway from Pekin to Tientsin. In the construction of her own railways and the development of her resources Japan has learned to dispense almost entirely with European assistance, and she may be expected to do her best to lead China to do the same. John Chinaman always knows a good bargain when he sees it, and he is not likely to incur the expense of indenting on the West for engineers and skilled supervisors of labour when they are obtainable at much less cost and without loss by exchange at his own doors. The industrial history of the Mikado's dominions will supply proof enough to any doubtful mandarin or capitalist that such skilled supervision is obtainable close to home. By a judicious system of State technical education, and of sending out to Europe and the United State hundreds of young men to learn particular crafts and professions, Japan is showing a due appreciation of the value of managing her own commercial affairs with the indigenous material at command. The only department of skilled labour in which the Japanese still look to the West for assistance is in the superior appointments of the merchant navy, and the process of eliminating the foreign element is in that case only retarded in view of the favourable insurance rates secured when captains and chief engineers hold English certificates. But as Sir William Hunter has pointed out in dealing with some remarks previously made in these columns on the subject, "at any moment the Japanese Government may organize a system of marine assurance which will oust the British employes from this last foothold in Japanese enterprise." Probably, however, the Mikado's Government will rely on another method now in progress for attaining that object—that of sending young men out to England to obtain for themselves the certificates necessary for enabling the ships they are to command to be passed by insurance companies at the cheap rates only allowed where English certificates are held. It is anticipated that in this manner Japan will be enabled by the commencement of the new century to sever the last link which binds her to the commercial inferiority of the past.

The energy with which Japan is establishing her position as a great industrial nation is no less marked in the older industries of the country, than in those which have sprung into life as the outcome of her passionate desire to share with the peoples of the West in all the intellectual and material triumphs of a slowly matured culture. Although possessing a soil naturally poor and unproductive, especially in the volcanic districts, the Japanese have brought the agricultural industry to great perfection, this result being largely due to a patience and conscientious workmanship scarcely paralleled elsewhere. The utilization of sewage, refuse and waste products generally for the enrichment of the soil is carried on to an extent to which perhaps no other nation on the face of the globe can lay claim. Enormous quantities of fish and of seaweed are converted into chemical manures, and excellent facilities exist for the conveyance of these and other products to the land where they are required. The art of irrigation is also well understood, and the water-courses of the country are utilised to the fullest degree possible in enhancing the productiveness of the soil. The result is that rice, the staple crop, is grown to great perfection, and that the quality of other food stuffs cultivated in Japan—including wheat, barley mullet and buck wheat—is good, while at the same time the country is able to produce its own tea in increasing quantities year by year. Attention may well be drawn to these facts in considering the commercial advancement of the nation, for they show that in her eagerness to appropriate the material benefits of Western culture, Japan has not forgotten the duty she owes to her large agricultural population. The most serious branch of the labour problem in Great Britain is how to bring the people back to the pastoral pursuits they have left to go to the large towns, where too often they are unable to find employment. The leaders of thought in Japan have evidently realised that a like economic danger is incidental to the rapid industrial development of their country, and steps have been taken while there is yet ample time to prevent a repetition of the experience of England in this respect. It is clear that while Japan possesses in a marked degree the power of absorbing and acting upon the principles which have led Great Britain to the premier place in the commerce of the world, her statesmen are far-seeing enough to reject lines of economic policy that have been shown by Western experience to be detrimental to national prosperity. It is equally clear that British and Indian merchants are meeting in the Far East with a commercial rival well worthy of their steel. For these reasons it behoves them to carefully study the situation, and to adapt their policy to the changed conditions brought about by the new Japanese era.

The many perplexities besetting even the most astute and far-seeing European statesmen at the present hour are strikingly indicated in an article appearing in the Roman *Opinione* of the 20th ultimo. The *Times*' correspondent, in quoting the passage, which we reproduce, states that it is evidently inspired and authoritative, and emphasises the gravity of the situation therein indicated for Italy and also for Great Britain. Referring to the crisis in the East and the attitude of the Great Powers, the writer says:—"The supreme and most vital interest for Italy is that the Mediterranean should not be divided in two by Russia and France. Italy would be stifled. . . . The policy of England has been much discussed. What will be the policy of Lord Salisbury? The speech lately delivered by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom is very Sibylline. The difficulties of England are grave. Will she permit France and Russia to act and allow them to obtain the upper hand? It would be the end of England in the Mediterranean. Will she act with them? The danger is still grave, because she might in the end be outdone and overcome. Will she finally resolve to act with the Triple Alliance? It seemed that this would be the road she wished to take; she abandoned it, and not it seems as if she was inclined to take it again, but hesitatingly, apparently from the fear of hastening on a decision in which there may be a dreadful conflict between France and Russia on the one side, and herself, and Austria and Germany on the other. One thing is clear for Italy, and it is that we ought to be ready for action, and for any action." The Sybil herself might well stand appalled at the sinister possibilities lurking in the questions now awaiting an answer in the Near East. The alternatives before Lord Salisbury we have already pointed out. There can be no doubt that, were it possible, the continuance of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean for a time or two times would best suit the interests of Great Britain as well as of Italy. But is that possible? Apparently Lord Salisbury and the present Cabinet are satisfied that it is not; they have therefore to take the momentous decision either to stand aside while the Dual Alliance regulates matters in the Near East—doubtless with the concurrence of Germany—very much as the Three Powers have just done in the Far East. This course would be so obviously inconvenient that it is scarcely worth considering. The choice really lies between the Triple Alliance and the Dual Alliance. A year ago, everyone except those who had been at the pains to look beneath the surface of things, would have declared without hesitation in favour of the former. Now the balance of opinion inclines to the other alternative—an understanding with Russia which implies, and indeed carries with it *ex necessitate rerum*, an understanding with France, and probably with Germany also. The risks involved in the endeavour to find a solution in this direction are serious and patent; but it is equally true that, as the Italian writer has so clearly shown, any departure from existing conditions is equally fraught with difficulties and perils.

The recent correspondence in the local newspapers regarding the black smoke produced by the locomotives of the B. B. and C. I. Railway touches a subject of which the general public knows very little, except that they are annoyed when they pass to leeward of the offending locomoitives. The company in question has for a long time been remarkable for their success in smoke burning, and comparisons have often been made between their engines and those of the G. I. P., to the detriment of the latter. It is now the turn of the G. I. P. to "show the way." There can be no doubt that the previous success of the B. B. and C. I. was the result of much study and experiment, for a locomotive furnace is much more difficult to manage than that of a fixed boiler. The grate has a limited size which cannot be varied at pleasure, and an extreme amount of coal has to be burnt on it in order that the trains may keep time. The cost of fuel on Indian railways, especially, if the fuel is English coal, is so high in proportion to that in other countries that the methods of economical burning are of vital importance to the prosperity of the company, and we may rest assured that as much care and thought are being employed on the present as upon any previous quality of coal used by our local lines. At a recent congress of railway engineers it was decided that the "firebrick arch," a structure which, becoming red hot, ignites the smoke that would otherwise escape unburnt, is the best advice. The most difficult fuel to burn is that quality of coal that decripitates when heated, throwing off small fragments that are carried by the strong blast up the chimney before they can be burnt. These fragments, escaping when the train is running 30 miles an hour, cause frequent and severe injuries to the eyes of people who look incautiously from the windows of a train in motion. The engineer who succeeds in devising means for burning Indian coal in a satisfactory and cleanly manner in locomotives, will deserve well of the country.

We hear that the Barsi Tramway in the Sholapur District is to be started at once. It is to be a light railway, on the 2ft. 6in. gauge, from Barsi town to Barsi railway station—about 22 miles. It is to run on the present main cart road, which is to be handed over for general up-keep to the Tramway Co. The cars will run on one side of the road as they do at Nasik, leaving sufficient space for ordinary vehicular traffic, which is of course doomed. After a short while this tram will be extended to Pandarpur, thirty-one miles further.

Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Assistant in the Bill and Hundie department of the Bank of Bombay, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, and will assume charge of the office from Mr. G. W Roughton on the 20th instant.

The directors of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, have resolved to recommend the payment of a dividend of 20 per cent. for the past year.

Amongst the passengers arrived per China mail steamer Mirzapore was H. H. the Maharajah of Ulwar.

Next year the office of Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Rangoon, is to be removed to Madras. It is calculated that the change will mean a saving of Rs. 50,000 per annum, besides bringing the office more under the control of Headquarters. The Controller of Military Accounts strongly recommends the change.

Sir Charles Elliott has a full programme during his last few days of office. On Saturday he presided at a prize-distribution at the Calcutta Medical School and received an address. To-morrow he will be entertained to a farewell pasty by the Raja Binoya Krishna. His engagements thereaftes are:—December 11th, receive addresses from the Mahomedan National Association and the Mahomedan Literary Society in the Town Hall, to be followed by an evening party; on the 12th, present his annual prize for drill to competitors among the Cadet Volunteer Companies; open Campbell College Hostel for female students; open Marcus Square Recreation Ground for students, receive an address from the Society for Higher Training; 13th, attend a farewell dinner given by the members of the Civil Service, Mr. Justice Beverley to preside and Mr. Nolan to propose the Lieutenant-Governor's health: 14th, farewell dinner at Government House by the Viceroy and Lady Elgin; 16th, a garden party at Belvedere.

Lady Elliott is very much better, but not sufficiently recovered in health to join in any social gatherings or functions. She will, however, be present at the opening of the Campbell College Hostel, which is to bear her name, and also attend the farewell dinner at Government House.

Details are given of the safe arrival at Srinagar of Mr. and Mrs. Littledale after an adventurous journey through Tibet. Starting from a point in Chinese Turkistan west of Lob Nor the travellers proceeded south to within two days' march of Lhasa. Here they were stopped, and a month was spent in altercation with the Lamas, who proved obdurate, as, indeed, might have been expected. There was nothing for it but to abandon the attempt to reach the Sacred City, and Mr. Littledale decided to make for Leh. He took Nain Singh's route, passing Ruduk and camped on one occasion at Gagalinchin on the shores of the big lake Garing Cho, the existence of which was made known by Captain Bower. He also halted at Tengri Nor, the lake discovered by Nain Singh in 1874. The journey from end to end was a good piece of exploration work, the route from tie north being new, while the section from Gagalinchin to Nain, Singh's route links up two lines of travel.

The Government of India has called for proposals for the construction of bridges over the Pennair and other rivers intersecting the Bezwada-Madras Railway so as to admit of cart, passenger, and railway traffic.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SAID PACHA INCIDENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 6.

The action of Said Pacha in refusing to obey the Sultan's orders has produced a profound sensation here. The Sultan has sent different Ministers and his Private Secretary to try and induce him to quit the British Embassy, promising that nothing shall happen to him. Said Pacha, however, stoutly refuses to comply, and Sir Philip Currie has likewise declined to persuade him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 7.

All the Ambassadors, also the Turks, generally approve of Sir Philip Currie's action in receiving Said Pacha at the British Embassy.

The Sultan continues to send messengers to implore Said Pacha to leave the British Embassy, but in vain.

RUSSIANS LEADING ARMENIAN INSURGENTS.

The Chiefs of the Insurgent bands at Zeitun are declared to be Russian Armenians.

AMERICA DEMANDS REPARATION FROM TURKEY.

The United States Government has demanded the punishment of the officer who failed to protect the American Missionaries in the outbreak at Warash, and also of the Turkish soldiers who were guilty of pillaging the Mission station.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Lord Salisbury's Despatch regarding the Venezuela dispute has been received at Washington. In it his Lordship maintains the Schomburgh boundary as the minimum territory of British Guiana.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

A geologist, belonging to the German East Africa Company, discovered in October, forty miles to the West of Tanga, an auriferous quartz reef, four miles in length.

EXTRADITION OF M. ARTON.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

M. Arton, who was lately arrested here in connection with the Panama scandals, has been extradited.

GERMAN CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

Count Metternich, Secretary of the German Embassy in London, has been appointed German Consul-General in Cairo; and Dr. Waldhausen, Secretary of the German Embassy in Rome, has been appointed German Consul-General in Calcutta, in place of Baron von Gaertner Grubenow, who goes to Teheran as German Minister.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Chamberlayne, the Unionist member for Southampton, has been unseated for bribery.

Mr. William Lecky, the historian and Unionist candidate, has been elected for Dublin University, replacing the Right Hon. David Plunket, raised to the Peerage, and defeating by a large majority Mr Wright, also an Unionist.

THE STOKES TRAGEDY.

Great Britain and Belgium have arranged for a preliminary exanination of Major Lothaire at Boma, and his trial before a superior Council of the Congo State at Brussels.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

A telegram from Pekin states that the Chinese Government has issued an Edict, ordering the building of a double line of Railway from Pekin to Tientsin. The estimated cost of the line is three million taels.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBURG.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The select Battalion, to which his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenburg has been attached, embarked with his Royal Highness at the Albert Docks, yesterday, for Ashantee.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Commanding at Aldershot, reviewed the Battalion at Aldershot before starting.

THE GROUNDING OF FRENCH IRONCLADS.

PARIS, DEC. 8.

Captain Puech, of the flagship Formidable, has been reprimanded for the grounding of his ship off Hyeres.

The Minister of Marine has written to Admiral Gervais, who was in command of the squadron at the time, hoping that he will have the tact in future to follow the advice of the Committee of Enquiry, and allow plenty of sea room when manœuvring his ships at night.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 8.

A revision of the scale of Indian Forest Service, Bombay Presidency, has recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, under which there will now be three Conservators, instead of two. The much-needed increase in the Subordinate Forest Staff, Burma, has also been recently sanctioned,

A FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

POONA, DEC. 8.

A frightful accident occurred, on Saturday evening, at the Chinchwad station, by which Mr. William Easdon, Traffic Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, was horribly mutilated beyond recovery. On account of the Alandi Fair the railway authorities were running special trains to and from Chinchwad, and Mr. Easdon was regulating the traffic at Chinchwad at 7 p.m. The special slowly came to the station, but before it stopped, a crowd of passengers mobbed it with the idea of scrambling for seats. Mr. Easdon, fearing accident, got in front of the crowd, and put his hands on the edge of the two moving carriages, walking with the train. Owing to the density of the crowd, his arms were pushed aside, and he fell between two carriages on the rail track, and several wheels passed over him. Mr. Easdon was brought to Poona, and taken to the Sassoon Hospital, where it was ascertained that his right shoulder is crushed, the shoulder blade shattered, and some ribs broken. His case is hopeless. He has eight children.

BRUTAL MURDER AT POONA.

At Poona, on Saturday night, a Surti in the employ of Professor Bain, shot his mistress four times with a five-chambered revolver, belonging to his master, for her supposed infidelity. Afterwards the murderer shot himself, and fell into a well.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 7.

Yesterday, at noon, the Viceroy received, at Government House, addresses from the Madras Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce, the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, the Central Mahomedan Association, the Native Christian Association, the Pariah Mahajana Sabha, the Landowners' Association, and the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

In his reply to the Municipal address, the Viceroy expressed his sympathy with their wants in the matter of drainage, but as regards pecuniary assistance referred to his financial colleague. In reply to the Chamber of Commerce, which urged the appointment of an additional Judge to the High Court Bench, and objected to the proposal to hand over the working of the section of the East Coast Railway between Cuttack and Vizianagram to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, his Excellency observed the legal difficulties existed in carrying out their first point, which had to be decided by the Secretary of State. Government recognised entirely the state of the cause list of the Madras High Court, which called for a remedy, and their wish was to meet it as effectually and speedily as circumstances could admit of.

As regards the East Coast Railway, the Viceroy stated that it would be a novel doctrine and an unworkable scheme that all railways within the Presidency or province should be managed within itself. The division proposed by Government in the opinion of his hon'ble colleague in charge of the Public Works Department, who was admirably qualified to give an impartial opinion on matters of that kind, was one which was for the public advantage and favourable to Madras, because it reserved within the Southern Division of the railway, two ports which in future were likely to be developed for the promotion of trade of the Presidency. The Calcutta people had actually thought that the division had not extended as far south as Bezwada.

On the subject of Eurasian regiments his Excellency held out no promise, raising difficulties on the score of expense.

His Excellency congratulated the Native Christians on their contentment, and bade the Mahomedans and Pariahs to take heart, and seek to raise themselves by education.

As regards the difficulties experienced by planters about labour, the Viceroy thought they were due to the system of making advances to labour contractors, and he was by no means sure this system was necessary at the present. Time stood in the way of his granting an interview to some of the planters, but he promised to institute an enquiry into the matter when he reached Calcutta.

Yesterday evening, the Viceroy visited the General Hospital and the Anjuman-i-Islam, where he was presented with an address by Major Lawley, the president. The Countess of Elgin visited the Victoria Gosha Hospital and Ramasamy Lying-in Hospital.

MADRAS, DEC. 8.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Lord Wenlock, Mr. Babington Smith, Viscount Fincastle, and Captain Lascelles, A.-D.-C. to the Governor, visited, yesterday evening, at 3 o'clock, the High Court, where they were received by the Chief Justice and other Judges, and conducted over the building, the Small Causes Court, the City Civil Court, and the Light-house. The party next visited the Christian College, the Fenn Hostel Students' Home, and the Anderson Memorial Hall, where the college students presented an address of welcome, to which the Viceroy suitably replied. From here the party drove to the Presidency College, where a similar address of welcome was presented. On arriving at the Government House, the Viceroy was present at a garden party given by Lord Wenlock, at which the society of Madras was present. In the night a levee was held in the banqueting hall. Immediately after the Viceroy and the Governor had gone to Guindy to spend the day quietly. The stops *en route* here were brilliantly illuminated,

THE BURMA POLICE GRADES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 8.

It is officially announced regarding the Assistant Superintendents, Police, Burma, that while, as sanctioned in the old classification, there were eleven in the first-class on Rs. 400 per month and thirty-seven in the second-class at Rs. 250, in the future there will be three grades—twelve first-grade at Rs. 400; twelve second-grade at Rs. 350; and twenty-four third-grade at Rs. 250.

DEPARTURES.

Mr. Buck left, yesterday, for Madras. The Chief Commissioner left, yesterday, for a week's visit to Moulmein and Thaton.

THE BURMA RIFLE MEETING.

The Burma Rifle meeting opens at Mandalay on Tuesday.

THE MARCH AGAINST THE KACHINS.

It is reported that the Columns against the Sana Kachins are delayed through difficulty in finding sufficient mules.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, DEC. 6.

IN one of my recent letters I informed you that an official announcement was expected dissolving the Municipal Corporations of Ilhas, Bardez, and Salsette. The former has been dissolved, and the Count of Mahem, who was president of the Municipality in question, has been re-appointed president of the new Committee. The dissolution of the other two is only a matter of days, as these representative Corporations, which were the mouthpiece of the people, must cease to exist in the present regime. The *fiat* has now gone forth, and no newspaper, periodicals, or pamphlets are to be published. Nowhere else in the civilized world in this enlightened century would the total suppression of the press have been possible. But our Government have adopted the plan of making knowledge penal, so that they may carry out the martial measures without a single voice being raised against them. The confiscation of property has commenced already. Savaivan Sadassiva Ragandra, the King of Sundem, who has been living in Bandora, and had extensive property in the Ponda district, has been informed that his pension is to be suspended and property confiscated for not having obeyed the Government order to appear at Pangim within eight days. It will now be a simple matter to proceed against others of minor importance, who, from fear abstained from appearing before the authorities. News has been received here that Dattoo Culcarnin or Patel from Sanquelim has returned to Nanuz. He was captured by the rebels at Sanquelim and taken to Nanuz, and on the approach of Government troops was carried away by the revolters, from whose custody he has escaped and returned to Nanuz. It is proposed to raise the pay of the civilians and the military officials serving in civil appointments by giving them a kind of exchange compensation, by which they will receive one-third more, and all military officers serving in the line will have their pay doubled. This is a promotion by leaps and bounds. The tax-payer has a gloomy prospect, and will have to be satisfied with the knowledge that rewards have been given to the sons of Mar for their brilliant victory over the rebels. The Hospital of the Santa Caza de Misericordia at Ribandar is to be amalgamated with the Military Hospital at Pangim. The patients from the former ought to join the latter within eight days. This project has been under contemplation for over half-a-century without finding its solution. But now a stroke of pen does wonders. Dr. Francisco Xavier de Faria, from Verna, and former professor of the Medical College of Goa, has been called to serve as Health Officer for Ilhas. Dr. Raphael Pereira, late President of the Medical Board, and Principal of the Military Hospital, has been sent to do duty as Sanitary Officer at Bicholim. Dr. Rocha, who was under Dr. Pereira has been raised to the chiefship of every medical establishment, and is now mocking at his superiors by detailing them to insignificant posts, which were refused even by juniors. Some prisoners, reported to be Ranes, have been brought to Pangim. Under present circumstance it is quite possible, however, to pass off poor and innocent villagers as Ranes.

OVER-POPULATION AND POVERTY IN INDIA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH COMMISSIONER BOOTH-TUCKER.

COMMISSIONER BOOTH-TUCKER, who left the Civil Service to be the leader and apostle of the Indian Salvation Army, arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the mail steamer Caledonia. Commissioner Booth-Tucker, or Fakir Singh, as he is generally called, looks brighter and healthier than he did when he visited this city in January last. The Commissioner who has left Bombay for Allahabad was interviewed during his brief stay by one of our representatives with regard to his scheme for Indian peasant settlements, of which an outline was given in our last issue. The Commissioner said that there were almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of the Government's undertaking to settle the pauper population of India on its waste lands. The Commissioner says that the scheme originated by General Booth is most sensible and practicable, and he hoped that when the General himself places it before the public, when he comes to Bombay on the 19th of January next, they would be able to have an idea of the thorough practicability as well as the utility of the scheme, at present only a skeleton outline of the great proposal to be placed before the public. It had already received in England the hearty approval of eminent men like Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Sir William Wedderburn. He likened the scheme to a four-barrelled gun to kill two tigers, or in other words to a bow with four strings, and to his mind there was no chance of all the four strings breaking. In England the Army sheltered five thousand men every night in London alone. Their principle was to make the poor people pay for their maintenance, and if they had no money to work for it. Where Government spent one thousand pounds to feed a certain number of persons, the Salvation Army maintained an equal number for only seventy-three pounds. The money which Government spent came from the tax-payers or the rate-payers, but the money the Army spent was obtained from the pockets of those who were fed. Under these circumstances he conceived that it was the duty of a paternal Government to assist such an honest, hard-working, and skilled agency as the Salvation Army in their endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the wretched and helpless. The Commissioner said that some people talked as if they were making money out of the labour of these poor people; but it was not so. They fed the poor in return for their labour. There are one hundred and forty-six thousand square miles of waste land available in British India, besides large tracts in Bengal and Assam. There is also much waste labour which, if properly employed, would be productive of much food. In preparing his memorandum, he had taken into consideration, the failure of crops, due to insufficient or unseasonable rain, or to some unforseen cause, and yet he was sanguine of the success of the experiment. They would have chiefly to rely upon donations and Government help. Already they were promised donations by several gentlemen, and he hoped that some charitable and worthy Natives, especially Parsees, would come forward with handsome offers of aid. Everything depended upon the support they received. There were thousands of men who spent some part of their lives in abject poverty and some part of it in absolute starvation. There were some cultivators, who hardly earned Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per month, and they had to support large families sometimes. If a buffalo or an ox died or a plough broke, they were unable to procure money to replace these agricultural needs, unless they paid usurious rates of interest, and that meant chronic starvation, since their income was then swallowed up in payments to the sowcar. At present the death-rate in India was calculated at between thirty and forty per thousand. If they calculated at thirty deaths per thousand, there were nine million deaths, and if at forty per thousand there were twelve million deaths per annum. A large percentage of these deaths, which at the lowest calculation formed a vast number, was due to insufficiency of food. According to his calculation, the number of semi-starving people was not less than thirty millions—a number calculated to strike despair into the hearts of the most sanguine persons. But there were indeed elements of hope and means to cure the chronic disease, and this ought to prevent them from regarding the situation as hopeless. It was not impossible for them to make sufficient and suitable provision for the maintenance of these people if Government and the public aided the scheme propounded by "General Booth," who was such a man of business, and who was so shrewd and energetic, that they could safely rely upon the soundness of his scheme. He was so well fitted to be the leader of any organisation, that Lord Wolesley, the new Commander-in-Chief, speaking of the General, once remarked that he had mistaken his calling, and that he ought to have been the General of an army fighting a battle. The scheme was fourfold, embracing—(1) Peasant Settlements; (2) Land Agency; (3) Village Loan Agency; and (4) Agricultural Schools. He had already explained the peasant settlement and land agency system in his memorandum. With regard to the village Loan Agency he related instances, which had come under the personal notice of one of he officers of the Salvation Army, who wrote as follows:—

How heavy the yoke of the money-lender presses upon the poor and ignorant people of this sunny land, but few know, and it almost seems that still fewer care. Of dark deeds of cruelty and grinding oppression done in spite of law courts and Government, I could from personal knowledge write chapters. The great difficulty of getting proper witnesses seems nearly insuperable. One of our most promising soldiers accidentally fell into the clutches of a Bori. The original debtor has only a month or so ago gone to render his life account, and ther fore his debt fell upon the nephew, our soldier. The creditor had sat for two days, with a big stick in the hand, outside the door, waiting for his account to be paid, and threatening to beat the women and children, and break all cooking vessels, using all the time the most obscene language towards the females in the house. I had been away when this wretch made his appearance, and it was therefore with intense delight that the debtor beheld the Major and myself arrive, and we were able to concoct a plan to free the poor man. The next day after we had turned our backs on Markhal and gone to Solu, this same Bori succeeded in wrecking entirely the house of another man who failed to pay his account, finishing up with pulling the sari from a woman, then tearing it in two, he marched off in triumph, waving his trophy. Another soldier of ours possesses a field which was mortgaged by his grandfather in time of famine, for the sum of Rs. 99-12. This was thirty-one years ago. Three years later another sum of Rs. 25 was borrowed at the rate of 6 pies per rupee per "month" interest. This account has run on for a term of twenty-seven years, and now with the capital and accumulated interest, the poor man is mercilessly plunged into a debt of Rs. 367. Now, it is utterly impossible for this man to ever redeem his field, and unless the Mukti-fauj help him no one else will. We intend to go to the bottom of this case, and as the field is an "Inam" one, there seems to open up a way out.

The Commissioner then remarked that the scheme would be successful, if the initial outlay was provided, and that it would be so profitable as to enable them to carry out extensions, after making the project self-supporting. The Government revenue would also materially increase by the occupation and use of the land which was at present uncultivated. If the land and capital necessary for the original outlay were provided, there was not the slightest doubt that a better state of affairs would be inagurated. Being asked whether the people for whose benefit the scheme was propounded would join in the movement, Commissioner Booth-Tucker said that their work was being already appreciated by the people, whose confidence they had already obtained. There would be some difficulty in prevailing on the public, in such parts of India where their work was not known, to join them, but once the work was begun, people would readily come forward to do so. There were some people who were indolent and averse to work, and it would not be quite an easy task to induce them to join the movement; but when they saw that their brethren, who joined the movement, were happy, they would follow suit of their own accord. Besides, they did not want to commence operations in districts where they were not known. They had a large army of converted soldiers in Gujerat, and if they commenced their operations in districts where they were known, they were bound to be successful. It would be difficult to organise a more thrifty, honest, active, or hard-working agency than theirs, and their number was so great that they would be able to cope with the work easily. In conclusion, the Commissioner pointed out that Sir William Hunter, who is so conversant with India, and whose knowledge and ability to speak authoritatively on the subject are unquestionable, has given his approval to the scheme, and that other prominent men have wished them God-speed in their work. The following is a copy of some of the letters written to Commissioner Booth-Tucker in connection with the scheme:—

Sir Alfred Lyall writes:—I admit that your scheme of Peasant Settlements seems to me to suggest many difficulties, for you are attacking some economical problems that have always given us much trouble in India. But I have gathered from our conversation that you clearly understand where these difficulties lie, that you have no illusions, but that you rely for success upon your knowledge of the people, and upon hard work among them. You will need capital, and you must be prepared to risk losses; you will also find it not easy to conciliate the landholders with the money-lenders; but you seemed quite prepared to face all obstacles. In these circumstances you have my hearty good wishes for the prospering of your enterprise; and I can see no reason why the Indian administrations should raise any objection to a fair trial of the experiment. I hope, indeed, that they may find it possible to give you countenance and support so far as may be necessary to enable you to make a beginning.

Sir Edwin Arnold writes:—I thank you for the paper upon Indian Peasant Settlement, which I have read with deep interest, and which is of indubitable importance. I wish could command time to take part in the matter, which always had my earnest attention. But unhappily I am too busy to dare to promise any serious share in the scheme, which seems in basis and principle sound, though I suppose, and hope, it would not be linked with any attempt to convert the natives to new religious views. Do not think me discourteous, therefore, if I decline to take up the subject. It would always, of course, be a pleasure to receive one earnest in good work as yourself.

Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., writes:—I regret I could not reply your letter of the 11th inst. earlier, but I was very busy with emergent work, which I could not lay by, and your memorandum on Indian Peasant Settlements required some thinking over. You will see I have embodied a few ideas that occurred to me in a separate note (enclosed herewith). You will find from it how warmly I approve of the scheme. Should you think after reading my note that you would like a conversation with me, I shall be very pleased to see you here on the 22nd inst., next Thursday, at 5 p.m. I thank you for the complimentary words you have used towards me in your letter and remain, etc.

(Enclosure.)

Note on Commissioner Booth-Tucker's "Scheme of Indian Peasant Settlements."

I have read with considerable interest Mr. Commissioner Booth-Tucker's able and comprehensive memorandum on Indian Peasant Settlements. Parts I. & II., being extracts from documents, or statements based upon authoritative facts, call for no such expression of opinion as is invited by part III., or the remedial portion of the memorandum. So far as I can judge, the scheme set forth therein, generally speaking, is both interesting and worthy of serious attention. It is simple and practical, and although it might not, when put into actual operation, be found to be workable exactly on the calculations given, or entirely fulfil the expectations formed, from such causes as deficient rainfalls, floods, etc., still it is capable of being tried with much prospect of success. As regards paragraph V., Peasant Settlements, I think that the provision of 50,000 acres of land ought not to be difficult to obtain from Government and the Native States combined, free of taxes. I see it is proposed to rely partly on donations for providing the capital expenditure. I am afraid this would hardly answer; nor is it necessary to rely upon donations. I advise the scheme being entirely financed on a business basis. There is plenty of investor's money in India available for such purpose, if only Government would guarantee 4 per cent. interest. It is not unfair to ask Government for this guarantee, seeing that the scheme is one which relieves Government of a great responsibility with regard to the well-being of a considerable portion of the population.

I cannot think of a more legitimate use being made of the Famine Fund than making part of it available for such guarantee. If the scheme is successful, this use of the fund, as it would be reproductive, would be nominal, but it would serve to assure the public of the readiness of Government to make a legitimate use of the Fund if need be, and thus serve indirectly to lessen a good deal of irritation and distrust that prevail regarding the treatment of this Fund in the past. With this guarantee held out, it would not be difficult to raise the requisite capital to cover the expenses under paragraph V. as well as VII. The proposal for schools, at paragraph VIII., is excellent. In fact, it is essential to the development of the scheme, and if there were sufficient resources I would strongly advocate the schools having industrial classes in which men and boys might be taught to make agricultural implements. This would not only be so much education, but it would have the effect of training their minds to seek for improvements in their ancient style of implements, in which they have been always unwilling to suffer any change. These are just some of the ideas that strike me as I glance at the scheme, which, on the whole, I approve warmly.

Mr. W. S. Caine writes:—I am glad that you are making such excellent progress with your scheme. I have written a long review of warm commendation for the two papers with which I correspond, and I have specially invited criticism and correspondence on the subject in their columns. When you reach India if you write to the two Editors—Moti Lal Ghose, "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Calcutta, and Parameshwara Pillai, "Madras Standard," Madras—they will send you the cuttings of any comments that have been made and also printed copies of my letters. Both men are patriotic Indians, and it will be well worth your while to know them. Parameshwara Pillai is very favourably disposed towards Christianity, and I know that he has a kindly feeling for the Salvation Army.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT BRITANNIA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Britannia, under the command of Captain J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour, on Saturday morning, from Southampton, which port she left on the 14th November and called at Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Vingorla. At the last named port she disembarked the 1st East Yorkshire Regiment on the 6th instant in route to Belgaum, consisting of 19 officers, and 830 men rank-and-file. She has brought to Bombay, 56 officers, 14 ladies and 4 children, 380 men, 47 women, and 66 children, belonging to the various regiments. She had a fine passengers throughout. The following is the list of officers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.

Major and Mrs McBean and child, 1st Gordon High	2nd Lieut Lane, Unattached List
Lieut Raymond, 1st East Yorks Regt	2nd Lieut Dundas, Unattached List
Lieut Jordan, 1st East Yorks Regt	2nd Lieut Magmac, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Rundle, 1st East Yorks Regt	2nd Lieut Sawyer, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Grover, 1st East Yorks Regt	2nd Lieut Fitzgerald, Unattached List
Surg-Lt-Col Powell, A M Staff	2nd Lieut Browne, Unattached List
Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs Charlesworth, A M Staff	2nd Lieut Wallace, Unattached List
Surg-Major and Mrs Ellis, A M Staff	2nd Lieut Nicholl, Unattached List
Surg-Major and Mrs Donovan, A M Staff	2nd Lieut Clarke, Unattached List
Surg-Major Longheed, A M Staff	2nd Lieut Menzies, Unattached List
Surg-Capt and Mrs Reed, A M Staff	2nd Lieut McWatters, Unattached List
Surg-Lt McMunn, A M Staff	2nd Lieut McMahon, Unattached List
Rev Sidebottom, Acting Chaplain	2nd Lieut Pratt, Unattached List
Rev Alexander, Chaplain	2nd Lieut Stainforth, Unattached List
Lieut-Col Orpen, R E	2nd Lieut Cory, 2nd Dublin Fus
Capt and Mrs Liddell, R E	2nd Lieut Hayter, 1st Cheshire Regt
Major Inglis, R A	2nd Lieut Stokes, 1st East Kent
Lieut Washington, R A	Hon Lieut and Mrs Myland, Ord Dept
Capt and Mrs Mahon and child, R A	Chief Engineer Adams, R I N
2nd Lieut Winter, R A	Engineer Stuttaford, R N
Vety-Capt Joslen, A V Dept	Lieut Anderson, I S Corps
2nd Lieut Tahourdin, Unattached List	Lieut Wilkinson, 2nd Dur L I
2nd Lieut Manson, Unattached List	2nd Lieut Brown, 2nd Innis Fus
2nd Lieut Vaughan, Unattached List	Mrs Iremonger, 2nd Innis Fus
2nd Lieut Forbes, Unattached List	Mrs Jorset and child, 1st East Yorks Regt
2nd Lieut Duxbury, Unattached List	
2nd Lieut Ryves, Unattached List	

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO VINGORLA.

Major Jorset, 1st East Yorks Regt

FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY.

Capt S Duking, H L Infty	Lieut Scott, R E
2nd Lieut Winchester, H L Infantry	Lieut Cousens, R E

FROM SUEZ TO BOMBAY.

Lieut Pery, 1st East Yorks Regt	Mrs Benson, 1st East Yorks Regt
Mrs Garnett, 1st East Yorks Regt	Mrs Smyth, 1st East Yorks Regt

FROM SUEZ TO VINGORLA EN ROUTE TO BELGAUM.

Lieut-Col Allen, 1st East Yorks Regt	Lieut Swetenham, 1st East Yorks Regt
Major Garnett, 1st East Yorks Regt	Lieut Brass, 1st East Yorks Regt
Major Conran, 1st East Yorks Regt	2nd Lieut Tawney, 1st East Yorks Regt
Capt Harrison, 1st East Yorks Regt	2nd Lieut Poole, 1st East Yorks Regt
Capt Benson, 1st East Yorks Regt	2nd Lieut Davies, 1st East Yorks Regt
Capt Smyth, 1st East Yorks Regt	2nd Lieut Hales, 1st East Yorks Regt
Capt Kinnis, 1st East Yorks Regt	2nd Lieut Berthon, 1st East Yorks Regt
Lieut Armstrong, 1st East Yorks Regt	Lieut and Qr-Mr Prageon, 1st East Yorks Regt
Lieut Clarke, 1st East Yorks Regt	Capt and Adjt Haggard, 1st East Yorks Regt

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

THIS the second day of the extra meeting, which had been previously postponed, owing to the fixture clashing with Ahmednagar, took place on the Mahaluxmi course on Saturday afternoon. The executive had provided a good afternoon's sport, and the card, a long one, comprising six events, was got through with commendable punctuality. The last race was, however, run off in the quickly-gathering darkness, and it was impossible from the stand to see the start or race properly. The Totalisator was in full swing, and seemed to be doing fairly good business, but the cashiers are mortal slow in both paying and receiving. From what one could see, they seem to have a fresh squad of Thomas Atkins and Co. every time. Why not have the same men—is it the call of duty, or what? If the staff of the machine were a set of smart bank shroffs, who are accustomed to the handling of money rapidly, it would work much better. They want, too, a lightening calculator, as it is weary waiting to see whether you are to draw seven rupees or seven-eight. The crowd was not numerous but select, the native portion being somewhat conspicuous by its absence—but probably the counter attraction of the balloon ascent drew off a great many. They might just as well have gone racing—as we had a first-class view of the show. Professor Van Tassell is to be thanked for giving us such an interesting performance in the interlude between the fourth and fifth race. But to get back to racing, the stewards commenced the card with a hurdle race, which brought out four fencers. It was a gift for Wagtail, but if Sally had got off a little better, she might have had a better show. As it was, it was a procession. The galloway handicap gave us some good racing, and it was anybody's race to the distance, when Pebble came and won by a length. The Maiden Plate was more or less a gift for the favourite Silvermane, a rare good horse. The Importers' Plate was really a match between Legacy and Hercules, as what chance at six furlongs have the raw ones against horses landed a year or more. The Stand Plate, which produced five starters, was a gift for Israel, as the Totalisator shows. Raz, however, if he had been set going a little sooner, would have won and upset the cart. As it was he ran second, snatching place-money from Recorder by a head. His backers drew Rs. 31 from the machine, one of the best things of the day. The Pony Cup brought out that game little country-bred Aline, which, coming with a rush on the post, obtained the verdict by a head, and its backers Rs. 35. The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway discoursed sweet music during the afternoon. The following are the details:—

1ST RACE.—"Hurdle Race."—Rs. 200. If five start, Rs. 100 the second horse; if eight start, Rs. 100 to second, and Rs. 50 to third horse. For maiden Arab and C. B. galloways 13-3 and under that have not won a race value Rs. 500 in a flat race or a steeplechase. Weight: 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lbs. Weight for inches. Allowance: C. B.'s allowed 10lbs. Distance: 1¼ mile (5 hurdles).

Mr Leith's b a p Wagtail, 9st 13lbs, Owner ... 1
Capt Ross' g cb m Sally, 10st 8lbs, Newman ... 2
Mr Townsend's g a gal Halim, 10st 4lbs, Mr Dillon ... 3
Mr Lyndon's g a gal Bonnie Boy, 10st 12lbs, Mr C Gray ... 0

Time—2mins. 52secs.

Mr. Ellison despatched them at the second attempt. Wagtail at once took the lead, followed by Sally, and fencing in excellent form, won as he pleased by a street. Bonnie Boy refused at the first jump, and Halim, though fencing well, never got on terms with the leaders. The Totalisator paid on a Rs. 5 ticket, Win Rs. 18. Place-money 1st Rs 6, and 2nd Rs. 6-8.

2ND RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 100. If five start Rs. 50 to second horse. For all galloways and ponies that started on the first day Handicap published on Friday, the 6th instant. Distance: 5 furlongs.

Capt R St C Lecky's b a p Pebble, 9st 10lbs, Capt Firman ... 1
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Talafar, 10st 5lbs, Mr D Sassoon ... 2
Mr Goring Jones' b a geld Khaled, 9st 8lbs, Owner ... 0
Mr J B's g a p Souter, 9st 13lbs, Goode ... 0
Mr Leith's b a geld Suleiman, 9st 12lbs, Major Mercer ... 0

Time—1min. 10secs.

Five faced the flag. Suleiman broke away at the post, and ran to the half-mile post before being stopped. At the next attempt they were got off, Souter leading the field to the quarter-mile post, when he had shot his bolt and came back. Pebble and Talafar raced from the bend, but the pony lasted the longer and won by a length; a couple of lengths separating second and third. This was one of the best races of the afternoon. The Totalisator paid on a Rs. 5 ticket. Win Rs. 12. Place-money 1st Rs. 6, and 2nd Rs. 6.

3RD RACE.—"The Maiden Plate."—Rs. 100. If five start, Rs. 50 to second; if eight start Rs. 50 to second, and Rs. 25 to third. For maiden Arabs. Weight: Weight for age raised 21lbs. Allowances: Horses that have not won a race value Rs. 150, 5lbs.; galloways, 7lbs. Accumulative. Penalties: Winners of Rs. 180—once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Distance: 5 furlongs.

Mr Abdool Sukoor Hajee Abdool Latif's ch a h Silvermane, 10st 4lbs, Soda ... 1
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's b a h Sherewood, 10st 5lbs, Namah ... 2
Mr Lyndon's b a h Victoria Cross, 10st, Mr Sassoon ... 3
Mr S A W's b a h Manager, 10st 5lbs, Mr Cecil Grey ... 0
Mr Faid bin Feed's wh a gal Teer, 9st 12lbs, Shumki ... 0
Mr Abdool Moshen Ammani's b a gal Howran, 9st 2lbs, Dakhil ... 0

Time—1min. 10secs.

Silvermane was the tip for this race, but Sherewood and Victoria Cross were much fancied. Six went to the post. Manager got away with an excellent start, and held his field to the bend, when Silvermane came through and won easily by three lengths; there being the same distance between second and third. The Totalisator paid on a Rs. 5 ticket. Win Rs. 13-8. Place-money 1st Rs. 9, and 2nd Rs. 7. In the lotteries held on Friday night, at the Byculla Stables, Silvermane sold for Rs. 10, Sherewood Rs. 40, Victoria Cross Rs. 20, Manager Rs. 22, and Howran and Teer Rs. 6.

4TH RACE.—"The Importers' Plate."—Rs. 100, presented by the Australian importers. Rs. 50 to the second horse from the Fund if five start. For all maiden horses, purchased from Bombay importers (Australian). Weight: Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Allowances: Horses that have never won a race value Rs. 150, 5lbs. Galloways, 1st. Accumulative. Penalties: Winners of Rs. 180—once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Distance: 6 furlongs.

Miss Wilson's b aus geld Legacy, 10st 2lbs, Major Mercer ... 1
Mr Falconer's ch w geld Hercules, 11st 1lb, Mr Dimsdale ... 2
Mr Hunter's b w geld Luxury, 10st 2lbs, Newman ... 3
Mr Cavanagh's b w m Muttra, by Sunrise, dam Ella (7 yrs), 9st 9lbs, Edlington ... 0
Mr Cavanagh's ch w m Miss Wallace, by Kennell, dam unknown (5 yrs), 9st 9lbs, Martin ... 0
Mr Tulloch's b aus h Greenhide, 9st 9lbs, Dearmody ... 0

Time.—1min. 10¼ secs.

This race was filled by the Importers, who sent out four out of the six. It was practically a match between Legacy and Hercules, and the weight told the brown getting home easily by a length; two lengths dividing second and third. The Totalisator paid on a Rs. 5 ticket. Win Rs. 7-8. Place-money 1st Rs. 5, and 2nd Rs. 5-8. This betting speaks for itself.

5TH RACE.—"Stand Plate."—Rs. 200. For Arabs landed since August, 1895. Weight for age raised 14lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Distance: 5 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 10 closed at 5 p.m., on Friday. There was be a box at the Grand Stand up till 8 a.m.; after that at the Byculla Commission Stables. If 8 horses start, the second will receive Rs. 75, and the third Rs. 50.

Mr Abdool Rahmon Budder's g a h Israel, 9st 12lbs, Mr D Sassoon ... 1
Mr Ebrahim bin Mana's fn g a gal Razie, 9st 7lbs, Ally ... 2
Mr Hamood Burgah's b a gal Sanitan, 9st 10lbs, Dakhil ... 0
Mr Abdool Moshen Ammani's b a gal Zoobair, 8st 2lbs, Shumki ... 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Recorder, 8st 5lbs, Sally ... 0

Time—1min. 12secs.

This was a good race, Israel, the favourite, getting home by a length from Razie, who came with a rush on the outside and ran into second place by a neck. If Razie had not run wide at the turn, he ought to have won. The Totalisator paid on a Rs. 5 ticket. Win Rs. 7-8. Place-money 1st Rs. 7-8, and 2nd Rs. 31-8.

6TH RACE.—"Pony Cup."—Rs. 100. If five start, Rs. 50 to the second horse. For maiden ponies 13-2 and under. Weight: 13-2—English and Colonials, 11st. 7lbs.; Arabs, 10st. 9lbs.; C.B.'s, 10st. 5lbs. Weight for inches. Allowances: Ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 150, 5lbs. Penalties: Winners of Rs. 180—once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Distance: ½ mile.

Mr Beatty's g nsb m Aline, 8st 13lbs, Chuggan ... 1
Mr B's b a p Crescent, 10st 4lbs, Capt Firman ... 2
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Nadir, 10st 3lbs, Owner ... 3
Mr Leith's b a p A-1, 10st 9lbs, Owner ... 0
Mr Abdool Moshen Ammani's g a p Fansi, 10st 1lb, Shumki ... 0
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's ch a p London, 10st 4lbs, Namah ... 0
Mr J B's dn w m Kate, 10st 6lbs, Goode ... 0

Time—57 secs.

The long card caused the last race to be run in semi-darkness, and so it is impossible to say what happened till the horses got to the distance. Here Crescent was leading, but Aline, that game little country-bred, came with a rush, and not to be denied, got the verdict by a head; a length separating second and third. The Totalisator paid on a Rs. 5 ticket. Win Rs. 35. Place-money 1st Rs. 11-8, and 2nd Rs. 7-8. This was the best thing of the day. In the lotteries Nadir, Crescent, and Aline sold for Rs. 24 each; London Rs. 20; Fansi Rs 12; A-1. Rs. 40; and Kate Rs. 8.

BALLOON ASCENT AND PARACHUTE DESCENT IN BOMBAY.

EXCITING SCENES.

SINCE the lamentable calamity which four years ago befell Lieutenant Mansfield, who met with his death in consequence of his aerial machine having burst high up in the air, no balloon ascent took place in Bombay until Saturday afternoon, and, therefore, it is not surprising that so much attention and interest was attracted to Professor Van Tassell's exhibition of practical parachuting. The Professor having already demonstrated his ability and skill as an aeronaut by performing similar successful exhibitions in several Native States in different parts of India, the public anticipated a real treat, and accordingly immense crowds of people flocked to Government House, Parel, by tram-cars, trains, and victorias. By three o'clock in the afternoon a large concourse of spectators had arrived, and the throng outside the compound was so great that it was almost impossible to pierce one's way through. Special tram-cars, filled to overflowing, ran to Parel, and the special train service of the Railway companies were also largely taken advantage of, both the tramway and the railway companies being well patronised by the spectators. The inflation of the balloon commenced at quarter-past four. Several thousand feet of gas had to be used before it was full. By a quarter-past five, which was the time announced for the ascent, the balloon reared her head far above the surface, and looked exceedingly interesting as she tugged at the ropes that held her like a restive steed impatient for its journey. The affair was further enlivened by H. E. the Governor's Band, which played a selection of music at intervals. Professor Van Tassell was calm and collected, and betrayed no nervous excitement as he made the needful preparation for the aerial journey. When the order to cease filling the balloon with gas was given, and when it appeared to be full to the utmost capacity, requiring as it did the united efforts of several persons, to keep it down, somebody carelessly removed the wooden-props, which held her tast. Three ladies standing near narrowly escaped being struck when the props fell. Just then a European of the staff of H. E. the Governor's band fainted, but a Parsee doctor treated him, and he came to himself in a short time. When all was ready, the Professor came forward, amidst the cheers of the spectators. The parachute was hauled up to the side of the balloon in the usual manner, being suspended by a fine cord, and the ring at the ends of the guy ropes was placed round the Professor's body and drawn up under his arms, whilst a sling was suspended from the ring for the purpose of supporting his body during the descent. Everything was now ready, and amidst the cheers of those assembled the Professor placed himself on a trapeze bar attached to the balloon, and the word, "Let go," was the signal for the colossal gas-bag to dart up into the clear blue sky with unusual rapidity. When at some distance the aeronaut waved his handkerchief and saluted the spectators below, and threw down his hat. The ascent was rapid, and the balloon immediately caught the wind, and sailed away in a south-easterly direction, its size diminishing at every second. After three minutes the balloon appeared no more than a disc and the parachute a white pocket handkerchief fluttering from it. When at a height of 3,600 feet, which was not a bad record, the aeronaut burst the balloon as he thought that it was being carried off towards the sea. At first a white speck was seen to dart from the balloon, and for a few seconds it descended with great velocity, when the speck expanded and poised itself gracefully in the air. For about a minute and a-half nothing could be seen of the Professor, but he then again appeared, and was seen to descend with ease and disappear behind the trees in the direction of Lal Baugh. The ascent and descent were distinctly visible in the harbour, as well as in open parts of the town and island. A wait of about half-an-hour had to be endured before the fate of Professor Van Tassell was known, when he again appeared before the people collected in the compound of Government House. He related his aerial voyage, and described the scene beneath him of whole Bombay, which was one of marvellous grandeur. He said that when at a distance of 3,600 feet he burst his balloon, as he thought that he was being carried off towards the sea, and allowed himself to slip off the trapeze. There was a rapid descent of 150 feet, the longest he ever experienced, before the parachute opened. He hoped to alight from where he had started, but he could not control the air. By a little steering he, however, managed to descend on a fairly good spot for landing in a cocoanut field, about half-a mile away, near Lowji Castle, behind the Lal Baugh. The parachute got entangled in a cocoanut tree, but with the assistance of the people, who had collected there, he managed to disentangle it. The parachute was uninjured, but it took him half-an-hour to disentangle it. The balloon came down and fell at a short distance from the spot where he alighted. The whole exhibition was excellently arranged, and passed off successfully.

THE HOUSE FALLING CATASTROPHE AT THAKORDWAR ROAD.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, on Saturday afternoon, at Thakordwar Road, regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of two Parsee ladies, Dossibai Jeevanji Toddiwalla, aged forty-three, and Maneckbai Ardeshir Nanabhoy Nalashett, aged fifty-five, both of whom were killed and buried alive under the *debris* of a wall, which suddenly collapsed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 30th ultimo. Mr. Wadia, of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors, appeared for the owners of the house, Messrs. Burjorjee Pallonjee Balliwalla and Ardeshir Rustomjee Kapadia. Superintendent Greenan, with Inspector Wilson, watched the inquiry on behalf of the Police.

Mr. Ardeshir Rustomjee Kapadia, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir Rustomjee and Brothers, general merchants, residing at Dhobie Talao, examined by the coroner, said that in January last he purchased house No 15, Thakordwar Road, from Mr. Dossabhoy Jamshedjee Davar for Rs 10,000. Before purchasing it, he had it superficially examined by a Hindu mistry, with whom he went all over the house, but did not break any of the masonry to examine the posts. The mistry was satisfied with the house, and he advised the witness to purchase it. Witness received a notice from the Municipality on the 25th October last. He was shown by a Municipal Inspector a cracks in the south and east wall of the privies. No decayed post could then be seen through the crack. On the day witness received the notice he sent for his mistry and directed him to do what was necessary to comply with the notice. When witness visited the premises two or three days after this, he saw the scaffolding had been put up, and the south wall was being pulled down, but no rotten posts could be then noticed. Witness did not visit the premises again until three or four days before the accident. The south wall had then been completely pulled down, and the work of pulling down the east wall was going on. Witness did not see any decayed posts, and it was not reported to him that any had been found. He did not know whether any support was given to the house No. 13 (the wall of which collapsed), when the south wall of the witness' house was being pulled down. The south wall of the two houses was a one continuous wall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, the witness deposed that the work done by his Hindu mistry was supervised by Messrs. Bhedwar and Mistri, Civil Engineers, and therefore he did not often attend at the premises to see how the work was being done. Witness contracted with the mistry to pay him Rs. 1,075 for the whole work. If any posts required to be removed, they should be removed. He did not know how much of Rs. 1,075 was to be paid for renewed decayed posts if any should be found. After the witness had been served with a notice, he told all his tenants to quit the premises, but they said they would rather remain in the house, and managed their cooking in the front rooms until such time as their own cook-rooms would be ready. At the same time Mr. Bezonji Pallonji Ballivalla, the owner of the house, the wall of which collapsed, also warned his tenants to vacate the house No. 13, but they said they would rather remain there. So none of the tenants of either

houses quitted the premises. Mr. Bezonji asked his tenants to quit, not because of any danger to his house on account of the work to the witness' house, but because he intended to repair the privies of his house.

Mr. Pundlick Ganesh, Superintendent of Buildings, A. B. and C. Wards, Bombay Municipality, examined by the coroner, said that in consequence of a report made to him, he went on the 24th October last to the house No. 15 at Thakordwar Road, and on examining the rear part of it found that the south and east walls of the privies were badly cracked on the outside from top to bottom. He also examined the rear part of the house No. 13, the wall of which was a continuous wall of the house No. 15, and appeared to be in the same state. He noticed through a crack in the wall of house No. 15 that the skin of one or two posts was decayed. He then reported the matter to the Executive Engineer, and he issued a notice. Witness could not go to the premises on the day of the accident, because he was sick. Witness visited the premises on the 3rd instant, and saw the *debris* lying about. Amongst the *debris* witness noticed some rotten posts and beams, and also noticed that some joists, the ends of which had been embedded in masonry, were rotten. The Municipality had no power to open the masonry to examine the wood-work buried therein. Witness agreed with Mr. Murzban that the cause of the accident was the rotten condition of the posts, plates, and ends of joists, which were all buried in the masonry.

Mr. Dossabhoy Jamshedji Davar, the ex-proprietor of the two houses, examined by the coroner, said that he had built these houses about thirty years, and sold them in January last to the present owners for Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 10,000, respectively. The posts were of teak-wood, but the joists were of junglewood. Some of the posts might have been of junglewood. He had three other houses in Bombay, none of which had posts of junglewood. When he sold these houses, he did not know that any of the posts, joists, or wall plates were rotten. He had never received any notice from the Municipality, nor did he receive any complaints from the tenants of the houses.

The coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury after a short consultation brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

The first ordinary general meeting of the members of the above Association was held on Saturday. The chair was occupied by Mr. M. R. deQuadros, and the following resolutions passed :—The report of the directors was adopted and the directors were re-elected. Votes of thanks were tendered to the chairman and the directors for their able and satisfactory conduct of the affairs of the company.

The text of the first report of the directors is as follows :—In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Companies' Act, the general meeting has been called to-day to give you an account of our stewardship. This company was established on the 15th September, 1894, and registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882 on the 10th June 1895.

Up to the time of registration, it had enrolled	members in the 1st class	1,721
	do. 2nd do.	334
	do. 3rd do.	144
	Total......	2,899

and it has since had an addition of 160 members, making a grand total of 2,559 members, from which 171 have married and forwarded to the company their marriage certificates between 1st July and this date. Some names have also been struck off the roll owing to default in payment of contributions, marriages before the completion of the period required to gain the bonus, deaths or voluntary withdrawals owing to inability to pay the monthly deposits and other causes, and we have this day on the rolls 1, 615 members of the 1st class; 476 of the 2nd class; and 139 of the 3rd class. Marriages have been numerous during the last 5 months, and will continue to be so, as the majority of those who joined did so contemplating early marriage, or were betrothed at the time of enrolment, when 6 months' membership was the period required to gain the bonus, but now 12 months' membership is necessary. This may lead to a future reduction in the percentage of marriages, but the directors have every reason to believe that it will not be under 15 per cent. unless members enroll themselves at an early period of life. This great increase in the percentage of marriages, originally estimated at 5 per cent. on the basis of marriages at the time occurred in the Parsee Girls' Fund, where also it has now largely increased, has resulted in a considerable reduction in the amount of bonus payable to each member on marriage, although it must be acknowledged that even then the return to each married member has been about 5 times the amount of his actual contributions, as will be seen from the following illustration of a first-class member who married in July last and has received his bonus from the company.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Calls from 1,690 members of the 1st class at 8 as. each.	845	0	0
Ditto 523 ,, 2nd ,, 6 ,,	196	2	0
Ditto 142 ,, 3rd ,, 4 ,,	35	8	0
2,355	1,076	10	0
Less 15 per cent. for the general purposes of the company as per rules	161	7	10
	915	2	2
Deduct : Estimated amount of calls on marriages during the next 4 years and 5 months since the day of marriage, at 15 per cent. marriages annum.	713	4	0
Nett Bonus...	201	14	2
Add : Amount standing to credit of his marriage call account as shown at foot	5	4	0
Balance in favour of the member, Rupees	207	2	2

MARRIAGE CALL ACCOUNT.

Dr. FIRST CLASS MEMBERS.	Rs	a.
To calls on 57, 1st class marriages in July at 8 as. each ...	28	8
,, 12, 2nd ,, 6 ,, ...	4	8
,, 1, 3rd ,, 4 ,, ...	0	4
To balance returned to the married members	5	4
Total......	38	8

Cr. FIRST CLASS MEMBERS.	Rs	a.
By January contribution	5	8
February	5	8
March	5	8
April	5	8
May	5	8
June	5	8
July	5	8
Total.....	38	8

The number of marriages being considerably more than the original estimate of 5 per cent. per annum or 150 in the year (on the basis of 3,000 members), while they are now estimated at 450 per annum, or 15 per cent, the contribution calls at the rate of 8, 6, and 4 annas for each 1st, 2nd and 3rd class marriage will be heavy and probably beyond the means of some of the unmarried members, but the Directors have resolved to credit the amount deducted from the bonus of each marrying member to the account of the unmarried members on the roll for the time being, and the sum thus credited to each unmarried member's call account in respect of marriages in July alone was Rs. 22-12-9, Rs. 17-11-5, and Rs. 11-10-10 for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes respectively. Thus there is no necessity for extra calls, and the present monthly calls may, therefore, be looked upon as fixed. This circumstance will tend to remove fears of heavy calls on account of the number of marriages taking place and consequent defaults, as has unfortunately happened with another fund, now in a state of embarrassment and about to go in liquidation, or to be re-constructed on a sound basis. On the system now followed out by your directors, the bonus receivable by each member will be greater the longer a member remains unmarried on the rolls. As an example, it may be stated that members who married in July last received bonus as follows :—

1st Class. Rs. a. p.	2nd Class. Rs. a. p.	3rd Class. Rs. a. p.
201 14 2	162 4 5	110 6 7

while those who married in the subsequent months have received bonus as follows :—

	1st Class. Rs. a. p.	2nd Class. Rs. a. p.	3rd Class. Rs. a. p.
In August	208 4 5	167 9 0	114 0 8
In September...	225 6 10	181 0 9	123 4 5
In October	238 11 2	189 11 3	129 3 10

After paying off about Rs. 21,000 on account of marriage bonus, the funds in our possession this day amount to Rs. 1,05,400-9-1, of which Rs. 75,000 are lodged with the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, as a fixed deposit; Rs. 28, 430, 4-10 stand at credit with our bankers, the Agra Bank, Limited, and the balance is in our hands. In accordance with the Indian Companies' Act, this meeting has been called within six months from date of registration, and all the directors retire but are eligible for re-election. The account of the company will have to be prepared to 31st December 1895, audited and laid before the members at their second general meeting, in conformity with the Inian Companies Act. The directors hope that all they have done in the interests of the general body of members will meet with your approval., and that the company may receive a large addition of members after the circulation and publication of this report. It also behoves existing members in their own interest to induce and recommend others to join and thus bring up the total number of members to 4,000, the maximum limit fixed under the articles of association of this company In conclusion, the directors have only to remark that it is difficult, in case of marriage benefit societies, to make any correct estimates or calculations, as is the case with death benefit companies, but your directors are, nevertheless, watchful, and will take care, as far as it lies in their power, to safeguard the interests of the company, and secure its permanency and success. The directors may mention that as some married members have deemed the estimate of 15 per cent. marriages during the next five years as too high, it has been agreed to keep the bonus account open for adjustment at the end of the fifth year, on the understanding of returning the surplus, if any, and of recovering from them the deficiency, in case there should be one.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE KHAREGAT,
J. E. KRESS,
FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA,
D. A. DEMONTE, M.D.,
J. L. BRITTO,
H. F. SOARES,
MICHAEL R. DEQUADROS,
} Directors.

Bombay, November 30.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEWS from Chilas states that Lieutenant A. B. Dew, of the Guides, has arrived there to take over charge as Political Officer from Captain Duncan, who has gone on furlough. Lieutenant Davies, 5th Gurkhas, commands the Fort. A detachment of the 32nd Pioneers, under command of Lieutenant Garden, in now engaged on constructing the last portion of the road between Chilas and Bunji, assisted by a detachment of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

PREPARATIONS for the start of the two columns intended to operate against the Sana Kachins are nearly completed: one moving north-eastwards from Mogaung, the other marching north-westwards from the Irrawaddy confluence beyond Myitkhina. The two forces will eventually join hands.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Playfair has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year.

THE services of Mr. H. Slade, Deputy Conservator in the Forest Department, are to be lent for three years to the Government of Siam, with a view to the development of the forests of that country.

CAPTAIN CURRIE, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will continue to act in that capacity under Sir Alexander Mackenzie until January, when he will take up the post of an Assistant Adjutant-General in the Madras Command.

THE Government of India have finally approved of Mhow being made a double battery station, a field battery being transferred there from Neemuch. The 22nd Field Battery will consequently move from Nusseerabad to Mhow this cold season instead of to Neemuch.

THE details of the moves of a Madras regiment to Barrackpore, and of Bombay troops to Jubbulpore and Saugor, are now being settled in the Quartermaster-General's Department. They will take place within the next few weeks as an addition to the annual reliefs.

THE deterioration in the channel of the river Hooghly. which was alluded to in a recent issue, was the subject of an animated discussion at the bi-monthly meeting of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, held on Monday last. The literature of the subject is tolerably voluminous, but its later phases have been summarised with great cogency and clearness in a note by Mr. J. H. Apjohn, C. E., Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners, which was considered by his collagues, and has been reproduced on another page. It is clear that the forces at work are far too vast to be controlled in any way by dredging, and if the Hooghly is to continue to be its sole approach to the ocean highways, Calcutta's main hope must lie in a successful attempt to train those tributaries, the Rupnarain and Damudar, which are at the bottom of the mischief. The Commissioners have shown themselves fully alive to the danger menacing the trade of the port. They resolved to have the shoals known as the James and Mary and Nynan watched by a European surveying staff, and to ascertain from Mr. Vernon-Harcourt, C. E., who is a well-known specialist in such matters, the term on which he would examine the problem on the spot and advise as to remedial measures, if indeed any are possible.

THE small punitive expedition against the Sana Kachins will shortly be on the move, and as the country to be operated through has not yet been explored the two columns will have to feel their way carefully forward. The villages to be visited lie slightly to be north-west of the "confluence" of the Irrawaddy, where the Myitkhyna column will assemble. This force will keep a sharp look-out for any gatherings on their right flank as they advance, as there are Kachin tribes in the country between the two branches of the river and also due northward. The Mogaung column will cross the range of hills to the north-east of that post and thus enter the western part of the Sana district. This combined movement should have its due effect upon the tribesmen, who, like all savages, will scarcely be prepared for attack from more than one direction. The Sana clans have Shans beyond them to the north, but these will not render them any assistance, as they have no quarrel with the British authorities. To have made the expedition absolutely complete a third column might have been sent from the Hukong Valley to enter the most northern part of the Sana country, but this would have involved the employment of another 400 or 500 military police, unless regular troops had been sent. It is believed that the force now under orders will be quite equal to carrying out the punitive object immediately in view, and if any great combination of Kachins should take place there will be reserves held ready to move up the Irrawaddy Valley. At present it is impossible to calculate what will be the opposition offered.

AN international complication on a small scale has just been in progress at Peshawar, where Naib Seer Khan, Agent of the Amir, with five other Kabulis have been arrested by the police in connection with a breach of the peace. The affair arose owing to the man of a kafila disputing the right of the Amir's Agent to collect *masul* on Indian territory. The goods subject to duty consisted of fruits from Kabul. The fruit was forcibly seized by the Amir's Agent at the Peshawar City Railway Station and a free fight ensued. The owners of the fruit being defeated. entered a criminal charge against the Amir's Agent and followers, who declined to appear, and were accordingly arrested. This action has brought them to their senses, and knowing that Sir Salter Pyne had arrived in Peshawar the Afghans appealed to him. After an interview with the Deputy Commissioner they were admitted to bail on a deposit of Rs. 6,000, which Sir Salter Pyne paid on the spot. Sir Salter leaves Peshawar on Friday for Calcutta, and expects to leave for England early in January.

CONSEQUENT on the abandonment of Rajanpur as a military station, the reliefs of Punjab cavalry for the forthcoming season have undergone some modification. Under the new arrangements the 1st Punjab Cavalry moves from Dera Ismail to Edwardesabad: the 2nd Punjab Cavalry from Dera Ghazi Khan to Dera Ismail: the 3rd Punjab Cavalry concentrates at Kohat: and the 4th moves from Rajanpur to Dera Ghazi Khan.

SIR JOHN WATSON, who now does the purchasing of the Indian Government in England, has bought twenty-two sires this season to meet the requirements of the Department that looks after horse-breeding operations. Of these 18 are thoroughbreds, one a halfbred hunter, and three hackneys, the average price given amounting to nearly £300 a-piece. Some of the animals have already been shipped, and the remainder will be sent out in the Malabar on her second voyage this month

THE new British Agent for Kabul has not yet been nominated, and the matter will probably not be settled until the Viceroy arrives in Calcutta.

IT is stated that Dr. W. G. Grace has lodged his £5,000 *Daily Telegraph* testimonial with a well-known Insurance Company in England for the purchase of an Endowment Policy, payable in fifteen years' time.

NOTHING so far has been heard by the authorities in India regarding the Chitral honours list, but it may be presumed that the rewards for the expedition will be gazetted in London in the course of this month.

FURTHER news from the Southern Chin Hills shows that the disarmament of the tribesmen is almost completed, no opposition having been met with. This is most satisfactory, since it will make it unnecessary hereafter to keep regular troops in the district beyond the current cold weather.

BISHOP THOBURN, D.D., LL. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church for India and Malaysia, is expected to arrive in Madras from Bombay. The Bishop, before he leaves Madras for Hyderabad on Monday with the object of convening the annual Conference there on the 11th instant, will conduct special services in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday at 8-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

MATRICULATION KANNADA PAPER, 1895.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to say a few words in reply to a letter on the above subject, which appeared in you daily issue of the 3rd instant.

To me, a native of Mysore, the Kannada rendering inserted in the general English paper for re-translation into English, appears to be not in a readable style, necessitating the reader to labour hard to find out the meaning. Besides, there is an obvious endeavour on the part of the examiner to use expressions familiar to Bombay Karnataka students, which has greatly detracted its value from that of a pure and good rendering, and has made it somewhat obscure. Such being the case, I was astonished to find criticisms which have ignored the real defects of the translation partly due to causes, not within the power of the examiner, as will be noticed further on.

The alleged complaints are: The peculiar usage of Sanskrit words "Kshipra" and "Prapancha," grammatical inaccuracies, archaic putting together words, &c. Going over the examiner's Kannada rendering many a time, before putting pen to paper, I am at a loss to understand how your correspondent "Kannadiga" thinks that the words "Kshipra" and "Prapancha" are used in a peculiar sense. To me, it seems, they are used in their most ordinary sense, of "shortly" and "the world," respectively; and as regards their being Sanskrit words, I have only to say they find a place in the general range of Kannada literature, from the ancient the "modern." A fair acquaintance with the language is sufficient to tell us that it is influenced by Sanskrit, though not to such an extent as English is by Latin and Greek. Hence, some Sanskrit words having become naturalized Kannada, it is idle to contend against their being used in the language. As regards all other complaints excepting the real defects, I have already noticed some errors in printing, I may say with confidence that they exist more in the imagination of your correspondent than in the passage itself.

Now, as regards the Kannada general paper, I think the bye-law, quoted by "Kannadiga," does not bind the examiner to test a student's knowlege of grammar purely by putting a certain number of questions from some text-book and seeing if he can reproduce it. My knowledge of the way in which English examiners value a piece of composition is, that they allot not less than half the maximum set for the question, for the "style" alone. This means a good test as to whether the laws of syntax, analysis, and synthesis are well digested by the student. The very fact that the narration of a story in addition to an essay has been asked, is sufficient to show that it is intended to test thoroughly whether the student is observant and is capable of "composing a few lines of sound common-sense, which necessarily means a good digestion of grammar rules—that it is the desire of the examiner to test real merit and not the student's capacity for cramming can again be seen from the question on scansion. Instead of asking in the usual way to define and exemplify a certain metre, a new verse is given and is asked to be scanned. The examiners have a right to expect a certain number of marks assigned for testing their knowledge of grammar, and so long as the examiner attends to this, there can hardly be any room for complaint. A certain margin is to be allowed for the discretion of the examiners, and to set oneself to question the propriety of giving four or five ordinary verses for "paraphrase," and asking for an essay and a story, accounts to limiting that discretionary power. They all depend on "how" the examiner wishes to test the requisite standard expected of the examinees by the University. As regards the question "Re-write in modern Kanarese", "Kannadiga" says it ought not to have been asked. I fail to see why. In every question paper worth the name there must, I think, be a question or two to test the superior attainments of a student in that particular branch, and none but the best students are expected to answer them. The particular question referred to is of this kind, and can only be answered by one who has some knowledge of old Canarese or Halegannada, i. e., one who has to some extent studied its literature. I do not see the least reason why there should be any complaint about it. Judging from the hollowness of the complaints set forth and the short-sighted remedies suggested for their removal in future years, it is clear that the main object of complaint is, that the examiner, though an advocate of the High Court, yet happens to be by birth a Mysorean. It would have served a better purpose and been more graceful if the real cause of complaint were discussed and reasonable remedies suggested. According to the opinion of certain graduates, the Mahratta rendering also, it seems, is not good. Granting for a moment that the whole blame for the unsatisfactory Kannada rendering rests on the Kannada examiner, because he is not a Bombay "Kannadiga," how is the unsatisfactory Mahratta rendering to be accounted for? I think the fault rests more with the University than with the examiners, who are practically helpless under the circumstances. According to the existing arrangements the English examiners, I am informed, select a passage to be redered into the various vernaculars by the examiners in the latter. These vernacular renderings are given to the candidates for retranslation into English, This English rendering of the vernacular translation is to be compared with the original English passage selected by the English examiner. Let us, first of all, consider the difficulties the vernacular examiners labour under. It is obvious to everyone, who has had anything to do with translation, that to produce a satisfactory vernacular rendering of an English passage "without any" restrictions is, by no means, an easy job. But when the translator is told that there should be as many corresponding sentences in the vernacular as there are in the original, and the translation should be literal, well, he has to sacrifice the idiom of the language and rules of vernacular composition to satisfy the above conditions. Hence, the translation does not read as an ordinary vernacular composition would do, the style appearing to be laboured and bordering on the rugged. Obviously, then, when such a translation, unsatisfactory to the examiners themselves, is given to the candidates for retranslation into English and this wonderful rendering compared with the original English passage, there need be no wonder if there is a marked difference between the two. Hence, there is no doubt that students do labour under a very great disadvantage. But the cause of this is, in my humble opinion, not the examiners, but rather the unsatisfactory method of examining in translation, as detailed above. The remedy which suggests itself to me, is to remove the translation piece altogether from the English paper, or to leave this portion of it to be examined by the vernacular examiners themselves.—Yours, &c.,

S. S.

Poona, Dec. 5.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND THE SUPERVISORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay University authorities as far as possible appoint graduates as supervisors at the various examinations. So far there is nothing to be complained of. It is creditable to the graduates that their worth is so well esteemed. The authorities hit upon graduates for such appointments, especially because they think highly of their moral character, and are sure that they can secure best men with the highest moral principles requisite in supervisors from that circle only. I learn that the supervisors are given some instructions as regards their duties during their term of office as such. One of these instructions is—"At the close of the examination they are to assist in sorting and tying into bundles the papers handed to them by the candidates." The phrase "to assist in sorting, &c.," though quite plain in itself, is somehow or other misunderstood, not only by the examiners, but by the University officials themselves. The examiners in fact even go so far as to command the supervisors, though almost all of them are graduates of the University, to sort the papers and tie them up into bundles, as also to count them. It is not expecting too much from the supervisors for the poor remuneration they get? Some of the examiners have the boldness to threaten the supervisors in any way they like. They are in fact treated as beggars at the doors of the University. Some of the examiners think it to be their privilege to command the supervisors to sort the papers, &c., because such has been the general custom for the last few years. Is it always safe and correct to think that one is justified in pursuing a certain course of conduct, because he has been following it unintercepted for some years? Are the graduates so badly in want of money that they should meekly submit to the strange treatment at the hands of the University officials and the examiners? They should better starve than incur the risk of losing their self-respect by such off-hand treatment. Almost all of them, when they accept the appointments have, I think, no idea whatsoever of the treatment they are going to receive at the hands of the University officials and the examiners. Most of them think it to be a sort of honour to serve the University even as supervisors. I think they are quite right there. I am quite sure they would not care for such office if they had any idea of the disrespect they were going to incur.

It is a pity that some of the examiners, though they themselves are nothing more than graduates of the University, think too lowly of their fellow-workers, the supervisors I mean, who occupy the same position as themselves in the eyes of the outside world as regards their learning. The examiners in fact look down upon the supervisors with contempt, so much so that they would not condescend to exchange words with the latter. I don't think the University authorities think so lightly of their own graduates. They never mean to treat them (graduates) so roughly. The University officials and others follow this course of conduct of their own accord, guided merely by their whims, and continue to do so because they are not set right. I think I must now stop with a few words of request to the University authorities. Should they—the University authorities—care for their own prestige and that of their graduates, they may see to this conduct on the part of the officials and the examiners

Dec. 6. AT ONCE.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

THE following note on the subjects provisionally suggested for the consideration of the next Congress has been issued :—

THE EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

The inquiry of the Expenditure Commission now sitting in London is distinguished from all the preceding Parliamentary inquiries in several respects, which lead one to fear that its labours will not bear any more fruit than the purely official Commissions which inquired into military charges in 1879 or into civil expenditure in India in 1886. The previous inquiries of 1773, 1793, 1813, 1833, 1853 were all held when the Parliament and Government of England sat in judgment not on their own work, as this Committee professes to do, but on the work of a Chartered Company, when monopoly of power and trade were resented by the English people. These old inquiries were, therefore, conducted with a thoroughness and single-mindedness of purpose which resulted in definite concession of new rights and privileges to the people of India. This same freedom of action cannot be expected at the hands of a Committee constituted as this Commission has been. The scope of its inquiries is limited and even within that limited sphere it sits with closed doors and seems content with receiving purely official evidence. It cannot venture to stray outside the official leading strings which hamper its liberty of action. It seems necessary, therefore, that the voice of the people of India should be raised to protest against these restraints and limitations. The interests of the Government of Indian are the same as those of the Indian people in this maatter. Most of its financial difficulties are due to its inability to resent home pressure and it must therefore be moved to back up official with an expression of non-official European and Indian evidence, either by arranging to send such witnesses there or prevail on the Commission to depute one or more of its members out here to ascertain the views of the non-officials. Without such backing up the departments both here and in England will deal with the Commission's recommendations in the same way as they have dealt with those of previous Indian Commissions.

THE SECRETARY OF STATES MANDATE.

Next in importance stands the question raised by H. E. the Viceroy, when in the Budget debate and on other occasions the new doctrine of the Secretary of State's "Mandate" was announced as practically over-riding the conscience and wisdom of the Members of the Legislative Council in matters small and great. This doctrine threatens to turn the Legislative Councils into the old Parliaments of France and other countries which only registered the wishes of the executive, situated so far away. The question has been judicially examined by a high authority and it deserves the most anxious consideration of all parties. Some plausible excuse may be found in defence of Members of the Executive Council acting thus, but for all the other official and non-official Members no such excuse can be urged and it behoves the Congress to enter its protest before the new departure becomes a recognized precedent for the future.

The doctrine of "Mandate" was turned to practical account in the budget debates of the last year. Since then the Government here and in England saw their error and accepted the principle that the levying of import duties on Cotton yarns and goods for revenue purposes did not constitute an infringement of the laws of free trade. There has been since then a change in the Goverament of England and the Lancastrian interest is, if possible, more united and more determined in its attitude than before and its chances of success are greatly increased by the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister being both pledged to an early repeal. If repeal is not practicable, great pressure will be brought to bear upon the Government here to extend the scope of the counter-balancing excise duties to all counts, independently of the question of their coming into competition with English manufactures.

This is a real and grave danger and the hands of the Government of India must be strengthened by all those who fully realize the critical character of its present financial condition. Such an extension of the excise duties will bring in little additional revenue, while it will disorganize and throttle the rising industries of the country. Although the Congress's view that the financial troubles of India are more directly due to increase in military and civil charges, to conquests of foreign territory beyond the frontier than to the loss caused by low Exchange was contested by the Financial Member of the Supreme Council, yet it is clear from the more recent pronouncements of such authorities as the Economist and the Statist that even English opinion is now veering round to support the opinion of the Indian people. The importance of the question at issue between the Government and the people is not merely academical, for on its right apprehension depends the line in which Government must move if it desires to avoid the shipwreck of its financial capacity to bear the charges imposed upon it. The war in Chitral and the reversal of the policy of the Libral Government by its successors may not be questions which concern us except in their financial results. The loss by exchange we cannot avoid, but the difficulties caused by the forward policy are self-sought and admit of correction. This makes the question of the financial aspects of the forward policy a question of more practical interest than the enquiry into the causes of low exchange and the remedies for the same. We have Sir A. Colvin and Sir D. Barbour and the Economist and the Statist pitted against Sir J. Westland, and it cannot be difficult to make a choice between these high authorities.

The practical question is however, not a question of high state policy or military strategy. Both policy and strategy may be in favour of the view of those who seek the extension of the frontier, but it is plain that these extensions are advocated in the interests of British trade and influence and not solely on the ground of Indian safety. If this position be true—and it is accepted as true by all—then it is clear that there must be a partnership in the burden as there is in the possible advantages. The protection afforded by the Statutory provision not to employ forces and reserves on wars outside Indian limits without Parliamentary sanction has proved ineffective, and the only remedy, which is consistent with former precedents, is that this protection should be supplemented by a condition that the cost of all such military charges outside the frontier should be equally divided between India and England. This is the only solution of the financial difficulty and it in consonance with former precedents.

INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

Turning next to the internal administration of India, the experience of the last two years has shown that the present rules about the Budget discussion and interpellations apparently fail to give effect to the original intentions. It is every day becoming more and more obvious that the debate on the Budget must be made more business-like by the power to require the Council to record its vote on the points raised in the debate, and in the case of interpellations, the interpellation should be allowed to be accompanied with a few introductory remarks, bringing out the point of the question, and there should be power reserved to the interpellator to state bow far the reply has met his point. The analogies of the English House of Commons serve no purpose in India because of the great powers enjoyed by members of Parliament to bring motions claiming priority to important business, whether the Goverament desires to give it priority or not These are the directoins in which further reform of the Councils is desirable.

The increased powers given to District officers to fix the incidence of Punitive Police charges excited a great deal of interest at the time and urgently calls for an expression of the public mind upon it. There has been a steady tendency of late years to increase the powers of the Police and the Magistrates and in many places the Police have acted without orders of the Magistrate, causing in the end great loss of life by the use of fire-arms upon a riotous unarmed mob. The substitution of conciliatory measures in place of these drastic remedies is a matter of natural concern to all who desire that the relations of contending sects and creeds should be more cordial than they at present are.

The proposed legislation to restrict the finality of Jury verdicts is a measure fraught with similar mischief. It is a retrograde step, and is likely to cause general dissatisfaction. It defeats the chief aim of all criminal legislation and fails to inspire confidence in the public mind that the administration of justice is pure and untainted; that none will be condemned to loss of life or liberty or property until he is pronounced by the representatives of the law-abiding public as a criminal malefactor. It will unnecessarily create irritation where concord and amity should prevail. The occasions for difference are but few and scarcely in five per cent cases does this divergence manifest itself and the confirmation and revision powers of High Courts and the power of the Government to appeal in cases of acquittal afford all the protection that the interests of public order demand. Some of the new proposals are made in the face of the recommendations of the Jury Commission of 1892, which, it was hoped, had settled the question finally. This is a matter on which the public mind is very keen and a strong and well considered protest is demanded at this time on the subject.

Another similar leap in the dark is the proposal to restrict, if not abolish, the power of free alienation of land as a remedy for agricultural distress. The whole question was considered by the Government of India and Local Governments twenty years ago and the solution of the difficulty was definitely laid aside as being out of the question. The rights of private property in land require to be enlarged and strengthened and the proposal to restrict alienation can only lead to agricultural ruin and will reduce the Ryots to a condition of serfdom, which will make all improvement impossible.

(10 & 11.) The question of enforcing moderation in revision settlements and of modifying the rigour of forest rules concerns the agricultural interest at large most intimately. The only practical mode of enforcing moderation in revision settlements is to requre Government to impose upon its own authorities in the non-permanently-settled districts, for the protection of the Ryots, the same or a similar set of rules which it has imposed by legislation in regulating the relations of landlords and tenants in permanently-settled districts. The justice of such regulations is so obvious as to call for no detained observations. The amendment of the Provincial rules regarding forest conservancy so as to bring them into accord with the declared views of the Government of India's policy in the matter also calls for no lengthy notice. Forests must be administered as a trust in the hands of Government for the benefit of the agricultural classes and not as a monopoly for purposes of revenue.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

(12 & 13). The question of the Provincial Service once more comes into prominence, now that, for some time yet at any rate, there is little prospect that the competitive examination for the Civil Service will be held simultaneously in India and England. This year only one native candidate passed the Civil Service examination. The old Statutory Service has been done away with, and the rules of the Provincial Service will not come into practical operation for some time to come. Meanwhile, every endeavour is made in this Presidency to degrade the importance of this Service by making the standard of qualification absurdly low and introducing race and caste elements into the system, which must ignore all such distinctions. The wrongs of the Indian Medical Service also call for early consideration. The Police Service has been made a monopoly for British-born subjects like the Military, and the guarantee given in 1879 that Indians will have preference shown to them in respect of posts over 200 Rs. in the miscellaneous departments has been taken away. The practical situation is theus distinctly one of a set-back and not of advance. The vital interests of good rule are involved in this question in a way which it is a public misfortune that the rulers of India do not sufficiently realize; and we must persist in the agitation with unshaken fortitude.

INDIANS IN AFRICA.

(14.) The question of the disabilities of Indian Settlers in British Colonies in Africa and elsewhere has come into prominence of late and the Indians in foreign parts look to their brethren in the mother country for support in the struggle in defence of their rights which has been commenced in right earnest. The endeavour to reduce Indian subjects to a position of enforced degradation should be checked. The Government of India has not shown the same jealous regard for the interests of its own subjects in foreign parts that it puts forth in regard to British-born subjects and this invidious difference must be protested against with the united voice of India.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

(15 & 17.) The question of Rupee vs. Sterling loans, the currency question and the subject of exchange compensation are closely connected together. They are no doubt very complicated subjects but their importance demands our most anxious consideration, as the financial solvency of India obviously depends upon their proper settlement. The currency legislation has admittedly proved a failure and the grant of exchange compensation has been a charge which eats up the whole of the additional revenue derived from the Cotton duties. The question of Rupee vs. Sterling loans has both an economical as well as a political bearing. The late conversion of 4 per cent Government paper to 3½ per cent. shows clearly that India can raise its own loans. Sterling loans at 3½ p.c. or even 3 p.c. are on the whole more burdensome than 3½ p.c. Rupee loans raised in India. The policy therefore of raising rupee or sterling loans for reproductive public works deserves great consideration.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

I. This Congress re-affirms the resolution of the last Congress expressing the disappointment generally felt by reason of the limitations placed on the enqiries now being made by the Expenditure Commission presided over by Lord Welby. It further adds that no such enquiry can lead to any satisfactory results under the altered conditions of direct rule if it is confined purely to official and Anglo-Indian evidence received in England and its scope is not extended so as to allow a free and full opportunity to the Commissioners to form their impressions first hand by taking evidence in India and satisfying themselves how far the people of India can with their limited resources bear the strain imposed upon them by the present overgrown expenditure of the country.

II. This Congress deems it to be its duty to record a solemn protest against the doctrine of "Mandate" by which his Excellency the Viceroy claimed—a right almost in the nature of a high prerogative—for the Secretary of State in Council the power to require in matters of Legislation all the official members of the Supreme Council to vote together, irrespective of their own views on the subjects.

This Congress is further of opinion that no such prerogative can be claimed under the Council's Act; the power possessed by the members of the Executive council to record protests when they differ from the Viceroy, who can over-rule them in extreme cases, and the power of the Secretary of State to veto acts passed by the Supreme Council of the Government of India, clearly show that the members of the Executive Council and the other official nominated members are, with non-official elected and nominated members, bound to vote according to their sense of what is right and proper. Any other view of their functions makes the Councils only bodies for the registering of official Mandates.

III. This Congress concurs with the Chamber of Commerce and the Mill-owners' Association in the view that the exemption of Indian yarns below 20s, is not attended with any of the evils of protection and that the objection taken by the Lancashire manufacturers to their exemption is not well founded. The Congress trusts that the Government of India will stand firm in its policy of levying import duties for revenue purposes as such levy does not conflict in any way with the principles of free trade.

IV. This Congress notices with satisfaction that expert opinion in England is now coming over to the side of the Indian Parliamentary Committee in the matter of its dispute with the Finance Minister of India as to the relative importance of low-exchange, and growth in Military expenditure as the more potent cause of the present embarrassed condition of Indian finances. The Congress also thinks that even if the two causes were of equal potency, the growth of Military and Civil expenditure is a cause of disturbance which the Government of India can to some extent control, which remark does not hold good of the low-exchange; and that reduction of Indian Military expenditure to the scale in force before additions were made in 1885, and a rigid abstention from frontier expeditions should be the leading features of Indian policy for the future.

V. In view of the great extensions of the British power on the North-West and North-East of the proper frontiers of India into regions not contemplated by Parliament when it passed Section of the Government of India Act, the Congress is of opinion that over and above the sanction of Parliament necessary berfore the revenue and forces of India are employed outside the frontiers of India, the interests of India absolutely demand that the expenses of all such expeditions should be shared between England and India according to some fixed ratio such as was observed in the contribution made by England to the cost of the last Afghan war. Without some such additional guarantee the forward Military policy will involve India in hopeless financial confusion.

VI. This Congress notes with satisfaction that the right of interpellation of non-official members of the Legislative Councils has on the whole been exercised in a spirit of moderation so as to secure the approval of the authorities here and in England. The Congress at the same time feels that the Budget discussions are still more or less of a digressive and academical character, and must continue to be so until members are allowed a right to claim a division. The answers to questions put have also this inconclusive character in many cases. In view of these experienced draw-backs, the Congress is of opinion that though the time has not yet come for giving to the Councils a controlling voice in the preparation of the Budget, there can be no valid objections to a reform by which members who criticize the Budget generally or in respect of particular items should be permitted to claim a division so as to see how far the sense of the Council is for or against their views.

VII. This Congress records its regret that the recent legislation about the imposition of Special Police charges upon the inhabitants of disturbed areas was passed against the unanimous voice of both European and Native opinion. The principle of distinguishing between the several classes and interests which come into conflict is sound enough in theory, but the vesting of this power of making distinctions in the executive Police or Magistrates must result in further embittering the racial or creed animosities between the contending parties and it was this practical evil which had led Government in their previous Legislation on the subject to place the burden equally on all.

VIII. This Congress notes with satisfaction the anouncement made by his Excellency the Viceroy in one of his recent speeches that the Government of India have not committed themselves to the support of some of the most objectionable of the proposed amendments of Criminal Procedure Code, restricting the freedom and finality of Jury verdicts. Congress earnestly hopes that the proposal to vest additional powers in Session Judges and High Courts over what they now possess and which have been found to work well in most cases will be given up and that the system of trial by Jury will be extended to districts where it does not already exist.

IX. In the opinion of this Congress, any proposal to ristrict the right of private alienation of lands as a remedy for the relief of agricultural indebtedness will be a most retrograde measure and will, in its distant consequences, not only check improvement, but reduce to still greater helplessness, the condition of the poor agricultural population. The indebtedness of the agriculturist classes arises partly from their ignorance and partly from the application of a too rigid system of fixed revenue assessments which takes little account of the fluctuating conditions of agriculture in many parts of India; and the true remedy must be sought in the spread of general education and a relaxation of the rigidity of the present system of revenue collections in those parts of the country where the permanent settlement does not obtain.

X. As the Government of India claims the right to enhance the assessments in temporarily settled districts on the ground that the State land-lord has a right to share in the increased rent of public lands, this Congress is of opinion that Government should impose on its own action the same restrictions against over-assessments which it has deemed necessary in the interests of tenants to impose upon the rights of private land-lords. The Tenancy Acts in the different parts of India, notably in Bengal, impose restrictions on maximum enhancements at any one time and confer on occupancy tenants fixity of tenure and a power to test the action of their land-lords by resort to civil courts and a claim to recover compensation for unexhausted improvements made at the tenants' expense. Unless these restrictions are accepted by the State land-lord in the exercise of its right, there can be no final or just settlement of the question of revision settlements in that spirit of moderation on which the happiness and security of some eighty per cent of the population so absolutely depend.

XI. This Congress is of opinion that the action of the Forest Department under the rules framed by the different Provincial Government prejudicially affects the inhabitants of the rural parts of the country by subjecting them to the annoyance and oppression of forest subordinates in various ways which have led to much discontent throughout the country. The objects of forest conservancy as announced in the resolution of 1894 are declared to be not to secure the largest revenue but to conserve the forests in the interest chiefly of the agricultural classes and of their cattle. The existing set of rules subordinates the latter consideration to the former and an amendment of the rules with a view to correct this mischief is, in the opinion of the Congress, urgently called for.

XII. This Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, again records its deep regret that the labours of the Public Service Commission have practically proved void of any good results to the Natives of this country and repeats its conviction that no satisfactory solution of the question is possible, unless effect is given to the resolution of the House of Commons of June 1892 in favour of holding the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service simultaneously in India and England.

XIII. This Congress notices with satisfaction that its views in regard to the defective constitution of the Indian Medical Service have been endorsed to a large extent by the Medical Congress and it hopes that the Government of India will see its way to an early revision of the constitution of the Medical Service on the footing of fairness and equality to all. The separation of the civil from the military branch of the service in such a way as to secure for the civil branch its just claim for independent recognition is a reform urgently called for in the interests of all parties concerned as also in the interests of higher Medical studies in the country. The considerations which once justified the predominant influence of the military element in the service do not now hold good and the altered circumstances of the country require a complete separation and recognition of equal status to both branches of the service.

XIV. This Congress deems it necessary to record its most solemn protest against the disabilities sought to be imposed on Indian settlers in South Africa and it earnestly hopes that the Government of India will come forward to guard the interests of these settlers in the same spirit in which it has always interfered whenever the interests of its British-born subjects have been at stake.

XV This Congress expresses its satisfaction at the success which has attended the late conversion of the Government of India securities from 4 to 3½ p. c. This success implies that the policy of contracting Gold loans in England for productive public works in place of borrowing Rupee loans in India for the same purpose requires re-consideration.

XVI. In the opinion of this Congress, the currency legislation of 1893 has failed for the most part in accomplishing its main object of establishing a higher ratio of exchange. The prospect of any settlement of the question on the basis of an international compact being now further off than ever, the subject of currency reform calls for fresh consideration at the hands of the Government of India, as the presen state of things cannot be continued much longer without proving detrimental to Indian interests.

XVII. Concurring with previous Congresses, this Congress expresses its regret that the Government of India chose a time of financial distress for adding to its embarrassments by the grant of exchange compensation to the European members of the official classes and thus laid itself open to misrepresentation at the hands of the members for Lancashire, that the Government imposed the cotton duties with a view to find money for this additional burden on its resources. The Congress would not under existing circumstances press for a complete withdrawal of this concession but would respectfully suggest that in view of the great increase in these charges, steps will be taken to confine the payment to those of its officers who had come out before Exchange fell to its present level and who have to make remittances to England in the interests of their families.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT F. E. CONINGHHAM, Border Regiment is appointed to the 12th B. I.

LIEUTENANT J. C. P. CRASTER, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, is appointed to the 40th Pathans.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN BAREFOOT is transferred from the Punjab to the Bengal Command.

CAPTAIN L. H. REID, Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, has resigned his commission in the Agra Volunteer Rifles.

SURGEON-COLONEL CARMICHAEL, P. M. O., Presidency District, has returned to Calcutta from Inspection duty.

THE R. A. Practice Camp at Dhana, which was to have been held on the 4th December, has been postpond till January next.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant A. O. Lash, Manchester Regiment, as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

OWING to the recent accident at Lucknow all musketry has been suspended on the British Infantry ranges pending the raising of the stop butts.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. W. HUBBARD, A. M. S., who has been nominated for service in the Bengal Command will embark for India on the 12th December, 1895.

MAJOR A. HEATHCOTE, R. E., has been placed under orders for India, to succeed to the vacancy on the Indian establishment caused by the retirement of Colonel J. R. McCullagh.

SURGEON-COLONEL R. P. FERGUSSON, P. M. O., Sirhind District, has been appointed to officiate as P. M. O., Bengal Command, vice Surgeon-Major-General Maunsell, appointed P. M. O., Malta.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN A. W. DAWSON, 2nd Bengal Lancers, and Veterinary-Captain Raymond have been permitted by the G. O. C., Rohilkhand District, to proceed to England on medical certificate in anticipation of leave being granted.

COMPARED with the troops in the Bengal Command, the percentage in the hills during last summer was 21 per cent. of men, 24 of women, and 31 of children. There were also a number of men, women, and children of the Bengal Command sent to hill depots, hill stations, and temporary locations in the hills in the "Punjab" Command.

THE Congress, observes a contemporary, seems to have fallen on evil days, the split in regard to the holding of the Social Conference having widened seriously of late. The *Bangabasi*, the organ of orthodox Hinduism in Bengal, does not spare its satire in this connection. It strongly denies that the Congress has any pretensions to being a "national" body, and observes that Englishmen have had to do more with its organisation and maintenance than Hindus and Mahomedans. This is a plain reference to the labours of Mr. Hume, Sir William Wedderburn and others, but for whose efforts the movement would have died of inanition. The *Bangabasi* brutally remarks that there are certain persons who are annoyed because they cannot get high appointments under Government and a sufficient number of seats in the Legislative Council on which they might display their abilities; these men are described as crack-brained, and as having become so bewildered that they talk as if they were out of their mind. It denies that any good can come from the Congress and denounces it as intended to destroy caste. This is no new story, but it shows the drift of orthodox feeling in Bengal at any rate and it should not be overlooked now that the annual "national" gathering is about to take place. There will, if we mistake not, be a marked defection from the Congress on account of the formal renunciation of all connection with the Social Conference.

THE Khan of Khelat is on the point of setting out on a tour in the Makran and southern portions of his dominions, with a view to the settlement of the vexed question of the proper government of the tribes in those parts. Should he be successful in his efforts, he will have the satisfaction of setting at rest a question which has for some time past troubled the Government of India. The Khan has from all accounts been using his best endeavours lately for the improvement of his State. Not only has he replaced the band of budmashes and outlaws, which formerly constituted the Khelat army, with a body of reliable troops properly trained and armed; but he has turned his attention to the better administration of justice in his country, and a definite method now exists for the proper trial of cases. As a result we may fairly hope that the tyranny of the minor officials which has from time to time characterised the State of Khelat will now disappear.

THE East Coast Railway wagon ferry over the Godavery will, it is expected, be opened for traffic on the 1st March next. The ferry barges which were indented for last February are now ready for shipment to Coconada.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES" do not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 6.

French, Col, R A, en route to Aden.
Geddes, Capt, Bo, R A, en route to Aden.

December 7.

Wilkinson, Lieut, Bo, D L I, on leave, from Mhow
Freeth, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Fus, on duty, from Quetta
Branson, Lt, Bo, 2nd M Regt, en route to Quilon, from Deolali
Piers, Capt, 10th Bo I, on leave, from Satara
Blundell, Major Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, from Poona

DEPARTURES.—December 7.

French, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Aden
Geddes, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Aden
Wilkinson, Lt, Bo, D L I, off leave, to Mhow
Batt, 2nd Lt, Bo, R Fus, on leave, to England
Watson, Capt, Bo, C I Horse, on duty, to Quetta
Staveley, Capt, Bo, R A, from leave, to Deolali

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. BOUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th December, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill, at 5-30 p.m.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill, at 5-30 p.m.

2. On Wednesday next, 11th instant, there will be Gun Drill and "instruction in Range Finding and Gun Laying at Mahaluxmi Fort, at 7 a.m., precisely. All passed Gun Layers should attend, and also those desirous of passing.

Travelling expenses will be paid at the Fort.

Dress :—Drill order without arms. Putties not to be worn.

3. On Saturday next, 14th instant, the Corps will parade on the Oval, in front of the Club premises, Rampart Row, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress :—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

4. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 30th ultimo.—Gr. F. Bodycot.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th December, 1895.

1. The drills, &c., for the week will be as follows :—

COMPANY DRILLS.

(1) A Company.—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) 9th and Thursday 12th, in the compound of the St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon.

(2) B Company.—At 5-15 p.m., to-day (Monday) 9th and Wednesday 11th, in the J. J. Hospital compound.

(3) C Company.—At 5-15 p.m., on Tuesday 10th, and Thursday 12th, in the Government Dockyard. Members of other Companies wishing to do so may attend these drills.

(4) E Company.—At 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday 11th, at the Town Hall.

(5) F Company.—At 8-30 p.m., to-day (Monday) 9th, in front of the Municipal Buildings.

(6) G Company.—At 5 p.m., on Thursday 12th, behind the Municipal Office.

(7) Byculla School.—At 4-45 p.m., to-day (Monday) 9th, and Thursday 12th instant.

(8) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday 10th and Thursday 12th instant.

(9) Byculla Scottish School.—At 4 p.m., on Friday 13th instant.

(10) Recruits Drill.—At 5 p.m., on Friday 13th instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BATTALION PARADE.

(11) Parade ground (Gymkhana end) at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday 14th instant, Commanding Officer's parade.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company :—No. 3799 Vol. H. Smith.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be a parade at the Oval on Wednesday morning next the 11th instant at 7 a.m. Marching order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

By Major-General R. B. H. Blundell,
Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Friday, December 6.

Language—The name of Lieut Wallace, 1st North Lac Regt, is removed from the list of Officers detailed for examination in Hindustani Higher Standard in District Order No 1278 of 5th instant.

Examination (c) and (d)—The undermentioned officers were ordered to proceed to Alandi on Southern Mahratta Line on 1st August, 1895, on Reconnaissance duty, travelling expeditiously by rail at the public expense under para 519 (i) A R I, Vol X, Part II :—Lieut Stewart, R A, Capt Hussey, R A, Lieut Boger, R A, Capt Towse, W Y Regt, Lieuts Westmacott, W Regt, Cumming, D L I, Leveson-Gower, I S C, Gordon I S C, Lock, I S C, Audain, I S C, and Johnson, I S C, Capt Hatherell, I S C, Majors Tidy, L N L Regt, Burrows, R A, and Kitchener, D A A G for Instruction, Capts Fry, I S C, and Walton, I S C.

Notice.

POONA DISTRICT REVOLVER CLUB.

Programme of Matches for December, 1895.

Match I—Handicap—Open to all Officers, members of the Club. Conditions—Distance, 30 paces. Competitor to have revolver loaded and at half cock in holster on the order to commence fire 6 rounds Right hand, load from pouch, fire 6 rounds Left hand, single practice. Time allowed, 2 minutes. Entrance fee, one rupee. Prizes : Rs. 40, 20. The second prize will be withheld unless there are 20 entries.

Match II—Hadicap—Open to all Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers, members of the Club. Conditions as for Match I—Entrance fee, 8 annas. Prizes : Rs. 15, 8, 5. The second and lower prizes will be withheld unless there are 25 entries.

Match III—Handicap—Open to all Native members of the Club. Conditions as for Match I—Entrance fee, 8 annas. Prizes : Rs. 15, 10, 8, 5. The second and lower prizes will be withheld unless there are 30 entries.

Notice—I—The matches may be fired on any date and on any Range before the 24th December, 1895. II—The entrance fees to be sent with the Registers to the Honorary Secretary, Poona District Revolver Club, by the 24th December, 1895. III—Billey Targets and Registers will be sent on requisition. IV—The Competitors may enter as often as they please on payment of a fresh entrance fee for each time they fire.

Poona, Saturday, December 7.

Prisoners—The undermentioned prisoner, at present confined in the garrison cells at Ahmednagar, will undergo the remainder of his imprisonment in the Military Prison, Poona, and will be sent there under an escort with commitment warrant.

2. The Station Staff Officer, Ahmednagar, will arrange the move in communication with the Station Staff Officer, Poona. 36th Field Battery, R A—No. R A-84474 Gunner John Murray.

Examination—Capt Hartigan, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, is appointed President of the Board detailed in D O No. 1278 of 1895 vice Capt Williams, 25th Bombay Rifles, relieved.

II Capt Tritton, 25th Bombay Rifles, is appointed member of the Board vice Capt Hartigan, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, appointed President.

Movements—The undermentioned families of the 2nd Bn Yorkshire Light Infantry will proceed to Nusseerabad by the 10-30 p.m. passenger train on 20th inst via Dadar and Ahmedabad arriving at the latter station at 4-34 p.m. on 23rd idem :—8 N C Officers and men including 1 School master and, Staff Armourer ; 22 Women including one school mistress ; and 33 children.

The D A A G Musketry, 1st Circle, will be absent from Poona on tour in the Bombay District from 9th to 22nd December 1895.

Movements Reliefs—The details of the 2nd Bn K O Yorkshire L I will proceed to Neemuch from Poona by 11 p.m. train on the 12th instant, for garrison duty at that station, arriving there at 1 30 a.m. on the 15th December, 1895 :—1 Sergent, 2 Corporals, 3 L Corporals and 20 Privates.

The Officer (Lieut Ottley) who proceeded with the advance party on the 3rd idem, vide D O No. 1259 of 2nd instant to Neemuch, should remain there for duty.

Escort—Para II of D O 1277 of 1895 is cancelled and the following is substituted :—" II Capt Keown and Capt Wood will travel by rail—the latter to Raipur and the former to and from Raipur at the public expense under para 519 (i) A R I, Vol X Part—II."

Movements—With reference to District Order No. 1274 of 4th instant, the strength of the two parties therein referred to which will arrive at Poona in two trains at 2-30 p.m., and 4 45 p.m. on 9th idem is as follows :—1st Train 1 Officer, 18 men, 16 women, and 30 children ; 2nd Train 9 men, 10 women, and 10 children.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General R. B. H. Blundell,
Commanding Poona Station.

Friday, December 6.

Section Attack—Company section attack will be carried out by the 4th Bombay Rifles on Thursday next, 12th instant, at 8 a.m. in the vicinity of Gibbet Hill.

Inspection—The P M O Her Majesty's Forces in India will make his inspection of Poona on the 17th and 18th instant as follows :—

17th December, 1895—2nd Bombay Lancers' Lines and Hospital ; Auxiliary Hospital and North Lancashire Regiment ; and Native Infantry Lines and Hospitals. Commencing at 8-30 a m.

18th December, 1895—Yorkshire Light Infantry, Station and Section Hospitals and Military Prison. Commencing 9 a.m.

Leave—Station leave of absence is granted to 2nd Lieut L B H Haworth, 2nd K O Yorkshire Light Infantry, from the 6th to the 15th inst inclusive.

Musketry, Wanowrie Ranges—Group 'A' will be the preference group for the ensuing week.

Poona, Saturday, December 7.

Leave—Station Leave of absence is granted to Major Turner Jones, R E from the 6th to 15th instant, inclusive.

Guards and Orderlies—Reference D A O 1276 of the 4th December 1895, the Guard and Orderlies at Magdala House will be ordered and the Cavalry escort discontinued from this date, until Retreat on the 20th instant when the Guard and Orderlies will be increased and the Cavalry escort mounted.

Occupation Return—Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals to which Hospital Assistants and Sub Hospital Assistants are attached, will furnish to the Executive Engineer M W soon after the 1st of each month, a return showing the names of Medical Subordinates occupying Government Quarters, and the period of occasion.

Command—Reference D O No, 1282 of yesterday the Command of the Station devolves on Colonel Grant, 4th Bombay Rifles, from to-day until Monday next.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, preventstartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Kt of St John, 2,254 tons, Captain A Billet, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, Reunion and Mauritus, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The Italian steamer Letimbro, 1,417 tons, Captain DeMarco, sailed yesterday, for Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, 2,330 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Col E Peters, R E, Mr P N Allen, Mrs Allen, and two deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J Lawren Cochelet, Captain Watson, Mr W Forrester' Mr R Smith, Mr Shrikrishna Bhowan, and boy and 70 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (5th December), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgeon-Captain and Mrs Mason, Major Lyster, Lieut G H B Freeth, Mr Paul Spiro, Lieut Beel, Mr H A Anderson, Mr M P Radocanachi, Mr A Sichiari, Mr W Johns, Mr Walter Smith, Surg-Col Barry, Rev J D Cobbold and wife, Mr Wiston, Dr Haji and 333 deck.

ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Commander J R Lendon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (16th November) via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Colombo—Mr J Bandaranoyeker, Mr E Gooneratne, H H the Maharajah of Ulwar and 3 Sirdars, one Hospital Assistant and 2 friends, Mr and Mrs Manners Smith, Mr D J Tata, Major and Mrs Wilson, Mr J D Wilman, Mr and Mrs J Cuningham, Miss Marsland, Mr Maxwell, Mrs Maxwell and 2 infants, Mr H W Fry, Mr S A Dengan, Rev and Mrs J Row, Mr E Row, Master R Row, Miss Alice Row, Miss B Row. From Largo Bay—Mr J E Moore, Rev Selas, Rev Whitley, Mrs Cunliffe, and 2 childrens. From Sidney—Mr W P Browner. From Shanghai—Mr Philpott, Mr Crosthwaite. From different ports, 22 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—December 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Kt of St John	2254	Billet	Calcutta	7-12	H J Sulliven
B	Clan Macrae	1664	Hill	Liverpool		F Muir & Co
C	Mobile	930	Miller	Red Sea Ports		B & P S N Co
D	Europa	1545	Borchers	Hamburg	12-12	Glade & Co
H & J	Turbo	2659	Moses	Marseilles	18-12	W & A Graham
G	Kilwa	993	Gumblett	Zanzibar	10-12	M M & Co
K	Heafaee	373	Ally	Aden		N Ahmed
N	Buschir	1635	Venator	Not fixed		Captain
O	LaSeyne	1151	Rubufat	Aden	12-12	M M & Co
P	M Maru	2054	Brown	China & Japan	10-12	Tata & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bhownugger	7-12	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Kurrachee	7-12	"

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Persia	2330	Hutchinson	Liverpool	7-12	W&A Graham
3	R Rubattino	3044	Parodie	Genoa	12-12	C Barboro
4	Letimbro	1417	D Marco	China	8-12	C Barboro
8	M Bacquehem	2740	Gresogono	Trieste	7-12	A Lloyd's
11	Shastri	47	Cassum	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
12	Methley Hall	2236	McQuarree	Dunkirk	12-12	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Leander	2962	Robson	W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Britannia (Transport)	Paritt	Southampton, Nov 14
	Kola (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi, Dec 5.
8	Mirzapore (s)	Lendon	Shanghai, Nov 16.
	Peshawur (s)	Cole	London, Nov 14.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Ganges (s)	Creery	Aden.
	M. Bacquehem (s)	Grisogono	Trieste, &c.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c.
	Pachumba (s)	Rickfford	Karachi, &c.
	Kt. of St. John (s)	Billett	Mauritius.
8	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool.
	Letimbro (s)	DeMarco	Hongkong.

The steamer Kola, entered for loading on Saturday last for Karachi, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Peninsular (s), 3048, Briscoe
Persia (s), 2331, Hutchinson
Methley Hall (s), 2187, Mc-Quarrie
Buschir (s), 1635, Venator
Europa (s), 1820, Borchers
R Rubattino (s), 3041, Parodi
Caledonia (s), 3559, Andrews
Turbo (s), 2659, Moses
Marq Bacquehem (s), 2740, Grisogno
Clan Macrae (s), 1664, Hill
Bisagno (s), 1499, Dodero
Letimbro (s), 1401, Marco
Ravenna (s), 2046, Street
Muke Maru (s), 2045, Brown
Avoca (s), 905, Nacoda
Kt of St John (s), 2254, Billett
Incharran (s), 1884, McDonald
La Seyne (s), 1151, Rebupat
Thames (s), 2101, Symons
Leander (s), 1888, Robson

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Plassey, Taylor
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Vadala s	Madge	Bombay, Nov 21.
	Liodula s	Vithers	Singapore, Nov 20.

DEPARTURES.

December 4.—Steamers Dunera, Senator, Mahratta, Warora and Chupra.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	November				
15	Mayo I M S.	De Berry	Somali coast.		
17	Baron Glemis	Peat	Cardiff		
26	Parramatta	Harris	London	26	Sydney
	Isla de Panay	Baste	Barcelona		Manilla
	Chiltern	Starkey	Perim	29	Suez
	Umbria (It M of War)	Marquis	Colombo		Italy
	Sultan	Collin	Jeddah		
	Argo	Nicolas	Persian Gulf.	26	London
	Tuna	Thyne	Somali coast.	27	Somali coast
27	Zulu	Keen	Persian Gulf		London
	Venezia	Polieri	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Nubia	Browne	Calcutta		London
	Simla	Field	London		Calcutta
28	P Heinrich	Schmolder	China	28	Bremen
	Ballaraat	Angus	Sydney		London
	P Marie	Van der Lee.	Batavia		Rotterdam
	Sutlej	Nantes	Bombay		
	Inchmarlo	Ashby	New York	1	Calcutta
	H M's Brisk	Rich	Cruise	29	Somali coast
29	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	30	Hodeida
	Sachsen	Supmer	Bremen		China
30	E Simons	Vimont	China		Marseilles
	Wilcannia	Pentin	Australia		London
	Naderi	McAlister	Bombay	1	Jeddah

Aden, 1st December, 1895.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 7.

For Liverpool.

Persia s—1 bale wool, Ralli Brothers.

For London.

La Seyne s—170 cwts hingra, M Fuckeerbhoy; 11 cwts peacock feathers, H S Lalljee and Co ; 200 cwts hingra, M M Joomabhai and Co.

For Havre.

La Seyne s—43 cwts peacock feathers, Kahn and Kahn.

For Marseilles.

Caledonia s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 2,250 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Persia s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Turbo s—2,000 cwts wheat. Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Methley Hall s—975 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 385 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 101 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 890 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaschek and Co.

For Hamburg.

Europa s—55 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Bremen.

Europa s—858 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—17 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Trieste.

Turbo s—397 cwts merabollams, W Kipp.

For Hongkong.

Letimbro s—3 cwts fishmaws, and 86 cwts sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co ; 31 cwts fishmaws, and 10 cwts sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co.
Miiki Maru s—16 cwts sharkfins, Abdool C Mamed ; 2½ cwts ivory, M Framjee ; 35 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist, J Huribux.

For Kobe.

Miiki Maru s—150 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodelier and Co ; 163 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 7TH OF DECEMBER 1895.

Summary.

Pressure has been either steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep over the country lying to the south of latitude 16°, and moderate to slight to the north of that parallel. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jubulpore, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, and north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the other reporting stations. The force has been moderate to fresh at Negapatam and Madras, and light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Akola, and 12 at Bombay and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in considerable excess of the average at Trichinopoly and Akola, and the minimum very largely so at Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cochin, and the lowest 46° at Indore and Saugor. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Ratnagiri, Bombay, Malegaon and Akola. A few drops of rain have fallen at Negapatam. Abnormals indicate the existence of a depression or a low pressure area to the eastwards or south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay where the weather appears to be squally, rainy and very unsettled. At the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency the barometer is falling, and the cloud proportion is increasing in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. The winds on the Coromandel Coast exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and as the sea is very rough at Negapatam, the weather is unsettled on and off that coast. Conditions are becoming favourable for rain in the Madras Presidency. The weather will remain more or less cloudy over the country lying to the south of latitude 20°.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Dec. 7.

Saturday's observations :—The Pressure has increased briskly over the Indus Valley and the South Punjab and changed slightly elsewhere. The change is generally upward except over North-East India and east and south of the Peninsula. The readings are highest in North-West India and lowest in the south of the Bay. The pressure is below the normal average almost in all places. Northerly winds have set in on the hills and the N.-W. Winds are down in the Gangetic Plains, but elsewhere the wind directions have little changed. The force is strong in Lower Burma and fresh in some stations in Western India. The temperature has fallen very generally and the mean temperature now is about normal except in the Central Provinces, where it is still excessive. Very low temperatures are reported from Kashmir and on the North-West Himalayas. The mean temperature is about seven degrees below normal at Minimerg. The minimum temperature this morning is three degrees and slight snow has fallen in Gnatong. There has been slight rain in Colombo and Negapatam.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th December 1895.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·880
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·5
Dew Point	68·7
Relative humidity of Air	·737
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of wind *	ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	218

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—December 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee.)

For Judgment.

422-94—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and others—Ardesir H and D

For Dismissal.

490-95—Nanu and H—Bai Anundibai widow and another vs Dewji Souzpall.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

486-95—Brown and M—Bhugwan Mole and others vs Kallian Hurjiwan.
495-95—Pestonjee R and K—Deepchand Chandmall vs Amochand Pemalal
519-95—In person (a pauper)—Laharabai vs Esmall Soobhan and another,

Postponed Long Causes.

664-94—Little and Co—Vinayek Ramchandra Luxmunjee and another vs Gooroonath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M—Part heard.
458-95—Bhaishunker and K—Shett Varjiwandas Mahadhewdas vs Shamrao Narayen Laud and others—Chalk W and S.
492-95—Chalk W and S—Noorbhai and another vs Hajee Cassum Hajee Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.
505-95—Bicknell M and M—Jamnadas Toolsidas vs L W G Rivett-Carnac and another—Little and Co.
506-95—Ardesir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Pouchia Gowan—Tyabjee D and Co.
507-95—Nanu and H—Shamrao Vithal vs John Smith Chrystal and others—Craigie L and O.
509-95—Bhaishunker and K—Prabhuram Jivanram vs Anand rao Dinanath—Little and Co.
514-95—Dikshit and H—Jumiabai vs Hafizabai and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
520-96—Ardesir H and D—Ramchandra Baboorao vs Shunwar Sukut Gowan Patel—In person.
522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatoo vs Ganjeebhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.
371-'5 162-95—Mansuklal D and J—B S Pereira vs Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash—Tyabjee D and Co—settled.

Postponed Long Causes.

662-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others—Dikshit and H.
485-95—Dikshit and H—Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others vs Vinayak Vishnu Kaney—Tyabjee D and Co.
211-95—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmaljee—Brown and M.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Bai Shirinbai and others—F A Little for Government and Craigie L and O for 1st Claimant—Dikshit and H, and Ardeshir H and D, for 3rd and 5th Claimant—other Claimants in person.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee Ahmednuger Cotton Press Co. Ld—Mooljee and R, and Hiralal and M.

Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gokuldas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Co Ld—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M

Postponed Long Causes

198-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.
618-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreeorishna and another—Khunderao M and Payne G and S
658-93—Tyabjee D and Co—C Tyabally vs Abdool H Jewabhai and another—Dikshit and H
618-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Welljee Natha and others—Little and Co.
471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gungabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansukhlal D and J and Khunderow S.

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(Week ending 30th November 1895.)

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,134	41,788	...	654	13,863	...
Goods	64,236	79,354	...	15,118	...	3,31,070
Other earnings	6,458	2,754	3,704		5,084	...
Total for week	1,11,828	1,23,896	...	12,068	...	...
Aggregate	18,33,730	21,45,853	...	...	...	3,12,123



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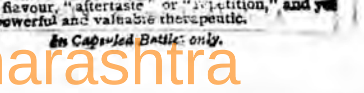


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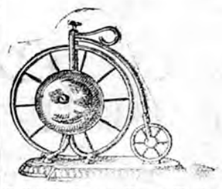
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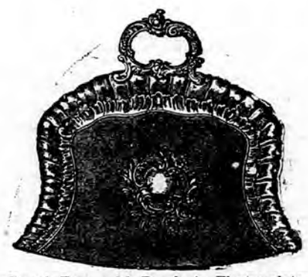


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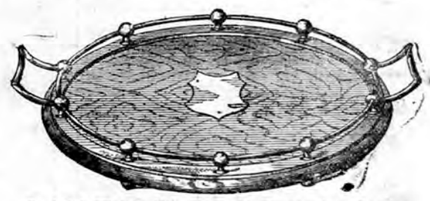




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